

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 402 781

FL 024 344

TITLE Ivatan Language Packet.
INSTITUTION Peace Corps, Manila (Philippines).
PUB DATE 93
NOTE 253p.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051)
LANGUAGE English; Ivatan

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC11 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Acculturation; Community Services; Competency Based Education; *Daily Living Skills; Dialogs (Language); Foreign Countries; Glossaries; Grammar; *Interpersonal Communication; Language Patterns; Language Skills; Second Language Instruction; *Second Language Learning; Social Behavior; Uncommonly Taught Languages; Vocabulary Development; Voluntary Agencies; Volunteer Training

IDENTIFIERS *Ivatan; Peace Corps; *Philippines

ABSTRACT

This guide is designed for Ivatan (Ibatan) language training of Peace Corps workers in the Philippines, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of: phrase lists for a wide range of daily activities and needs; a list of targeted core language competencies, at three proficiency levels, for those daily activities; an Ivatan-to-English glossary; a workbook with illustrated exercises for language practice and skill reinforcement; and extensive grammar notes. (MSE)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it

☐ Minor changes have been made to
improve reproduction quality

• Points of view or opinions stated in this
document do not necessarily represent
official OERI position or policy

ED 402 781

IVATAN

LANGUAGE PACKET

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2

Peace Corps/Philippines

FL024344

THE LANGUAGE PACKET

INTRODUCTION

To provide assistance to Peace Corps Volunteers in Pre-Service Training, the Language Staff have developed and compiled materials in your target language. This packet contains the following:

- * Core Competencies
- * Learning (TL) Fast
- * Booklet
- * Tape
- * Phrase Book
- * Glossary
- * Workbook
- * Grammar Notes

The **Core Competencies** were prepared based on recommendations from volunteers who participated in an assessment of the language training, including its curriculum, in the mid 80's. They contain gambits or expressions used in accomplishing a certain real life task. To provide for difference in learning pace basic, intermediate, and advanced gambits were included. These core competencies served as the basis for most materials in this packet.

Learning a (TL) Fast includes basic or commonly used expressions for greetings, leave takings, shopping, asking for directions, managing a conversation and introducing one's self. It also contains a list of pronouns, numbers and time words. An accompanying tape is provided to serve as a model in pronunciation for you.

The **Phrase Book** contains phrases and expressions in everyday communication and are presented according to situational topics relevant to the life of a Peace Corps Volunteer. An English translation is provided for each gambit to facilitate comprehension of its meaning. It is more extensive in scope compared with **Learning (TL) Fast**.

The **Glossary** provides a list of 800 or more words taken from the core competencies that would assist you in your social contacts for community entry. It has an appendix which is a catalog of verb roots to help you understand how a verb is inflected for focus, aspect, or mood.

The **Workbook** was developed due to the clamor of PCVs for written exercises. It contains varied written activities for vocabulary and grammar reinforcement. It also contains exercises for different levels of learners.

The Grammar Notes explains grammatical points that will assist you in understanding word and sentence structures of a Philippine language. This, in no way, is incomplete. It consists only of those points vital in your understanding of the gambits or vocabulary. It has an appendix which contains a summary of all grammatical points that were introduced and explained in the notes.

With these materials, we hope to make language learning fun and productive for you.

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist

LEARNING IVATAN FAST

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Greetings	-----	Page 1
2. Leavetakings	-----	1
3. Expressing need for repetition	-----	1
4. Expressing curiosity	-----	1-2
5. Expressing lack of knowledge in something	-----	
6. Shopping	-----	2
7. Expressions of courtesy	-----	2
8. Expressions of preferences, likes, needs, dislikes	-----	3
9. Expressing discomforts and general disability	-----	3
10. Asking for directions	-----	3
11. Introducing self	-----	3
12. Expressing/Inquiring about time	-----	3-4
13. List of Pronouns	-----	4-5
Question Words		
Numbers		
Time Words		

LEARNING IVATAN FAST

Translations:

1. Greetings

Good morning
Good afternoon
Good evening.

Good morning to you.
Good afternoon to you too.
Good evening.

How are you?

Ara ka mangu?

Fine

Mapya

Where are you going?
Where did you go?

Iinu ngayan mu?
Iinu nangayan mu?

Somewhere.
There at Shoe Mart.

Dunguryaw

Note: These questions are used for greeting friends when meeting them on corridors, streets, etc.

2. Leavetakings

Ok
I'll see you.
Goodbye

Ngay.
Mayvuya ta anchiyaw.
Babay.

3. Expressing need for repetition

Wait.
Please repeat.
What did you just say?
Slowly please.

Anchiyaw/mangalnaya ka.
Maparin an pirwahan.
Angu vinata mo?
Kawadyan.

4. Expressing curiosity

What is "flower" in Ivatan?
What is this?
What is that?

Angu Ivatan nu "flower"?
Angu 'ya.
Angu 'ri.

"Flower"

Savusavung.

Who is that?	<u>Sinu 'ri?</u>	(Name)	<u>Nga.in.</u>
What is your name?	<u>Angu ngaran mu?</u>		
Can you speak English?	<u>Makapaninglis ka?</u>	A little.	<u>Dekey.</u>
Is there a telephone here?	<u>Myan "telephone" jaya?</u>	There is one. None.	<u>Miyan.</u> <u>Arava/rava.</u>
5. Expressing lack of knowledge in something.			
Who is he/she?	<u>Sinu siya?</u>	I don't know.	<u>Chapatak ku ava.</u>
Where is <u>Name?</u>	<u>Ara jinu si _____?</u>	I don't know. I don't know. I don't know.	<u>Chapatak ku ava.</u> <u>Chapatak ku ava.</u> <u>Chapatak ku ava.</u>
6. Shopping			
Inquiring about price. Complaining about price			
How much is this?	<u>Mañipira 'ya?</u>	That's cheap.	<u>Mahma uri.</u>
How expensive it is!	<u>Maynin</u>	You may.	<u>Maparin.</u>
Can't I get a discount?	<u>Makapan "discount"</u> <u>aku ava?</u>	How much discount do you like? No more discount.	<u>Mañipira u discount a</u> <u>chakey mu?</u> <u>Ara pa ava u discount.</u>
7. Expression of Courtesy.			
Thank you.	<u>Ius mamahes.</u>		
You're welcome.	<u>Kanimu pa.</u>		
May I ask you something?	<u>Miyan iyahes ku jimu.</u>		
Sorry.	<u>Pasensya.</u>		
Please (get it for me)	<u>Maparin (ipanghap mu</u> <u>yaken).</u>	Please?	<u>Maparin.</u>

8. Expressions of Preferences, likes, needs, dislikes.

I like this.	<u>Ichakey ku 'ya.</u>
I don't like Coke.	<u>Makey aku ava nu coke.</u>
I need some paper.	<u>Kaylangan ku u papil.</u>
I prefer coke to Pepsi.	<u>Chakey ku coke aska nu pepsi.</u>
Never mind.	<u>Inulay mu na.</u>

9. Expressing discomforts and general disability.

I think I'm sick.	<u>Akmay maganit aku</u>
I have headache.	<u>Maynin uhu ku.</u>
stomach ache.	<u>vedek.</u>
I need a doctor.	<u>Kaylangan ku a duktur.</u>
Please call a doctor.	
I'm tired.	<u>Chinagagan aku.</u>
I'm very tired.	<u>Uyud aku chinagagan.</u>
I'm dizzy.	<u>Mahuhud aku.</u>
Where's the comfort room?	<u>Jinu kasilyas?</u>

10. Asking for directions

Where is the _____?	<u>Ara jinu u _____?</u>	Near <u>Place.</u>	<u>Masngen du _____</u>
Is it far from here?	<u>Marayi jaya?</u>	No. It's over there.	<u>Umba. Dunguryaw.</u>
Is it far from here?	<u>Masngen?</u>	Yes.	<u>Un.</u>

11. Introducing self.

I'm <u>Name</u> .	<u>Yaken si _____.</u>
He/She's _____.	<u>Siya si _____.</u>

12. Expressing/inquiring about time.

What time is it?	<u>Ango dana u uras?</u>
What's the date today?	<u>Angu pecha sicharaw?</u>
Is (are, was, were) there a telephone here?	<u>Miyan telephone jaya?</u>

List of Pronouns

yaken/aku
imu/ka
iya/sya
yamen/kami
yaten/ta
inu/kamu
sira
yaten/ta

I
 you (singular)
 he, she
 we (excluding listener)
 we (including listener)
 you (plural)
 they
 you & me

Numbers

Asa (1)
dadwa (2)
latdu (3)
apat (4)
dadima (5)
anem (6)
papito (7)
wawahu (8)
sasyam (9)
asa puhu (10)

Onse (11)
beinte (20)
beinte tres (23)
kwarenta (40)
singkuwenta (50)
sisenta (60)
sitenta (70)
ochenta (80)
nobenta (90)
siyento (100)

Question Words

Sinu?
Angu?
Anmangu?
linu?
Ara jinu?
Unta?
Anghen/maypangu?
Manipira
Nusyu
Pira

Who?
 What?
 When?
 Where (direction)?
 Where (location)?
 Why?
 How?
 How much? (cost)
 Which?
 How much (quantity)

Time Words

Sichanguryaw, sicharaw
Kakuyab
Kaychiyaw
Andelak
Mahay

Now, today
 Yesterday
 A while ago
 Tomorrow
 Late

On	Sunday	<u>An Domingo</u>
	Monday	<u>Lunis</u>
	Tuesday	<u>Martis</u>
	Wednesday	<u>Miyerkolis</u>
	Thursday	<u>Huybis</u>
	Friday	<u>Biris</u>
	Saturday	<u>Sabadu</u>
day before yesterday		<u>kaminakuyab</u>
last week		<u>kananma domingo</u>
last month		<u>kananma vuhan</u>
last year		<u>kaminsawan</u>
day after tomorrow		<u>manawjinaraw</u>
next week		<u>manawji a dumingu</u>
next month		<u>manawji a vuhan</u>
next year		<u>manawji a awan</u>

IVATAN PHRASE BOOK

**Translated by:
Mary Rose Elep**

I. GREETINGS/LEAVE-TAKINGS ON THE STREETS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Good morning/afternoon/evening | 1. |
| 2. Good morning too. | 2. |
| 3. Where are you going? | 3. Jinu ngayan mu? |
| 4. There, only. | 4. Dunguryaw. |
| 5. I am going to your place. | 5. Mangay aku jinu. |
| 6. I am going to the market. | 6. Mangay aku du market. |
| 7. Where have you been? | 7. Jinu nangayan/chinayapwan mu? |
| 8. When did you arrive? | 8. Kangu nakawara mu? |
| 9. How are you? | 9. Ara ka manguh? |
| 10. I am fine, and you? | 10. Mapya, imo? |
| 11. Fine, too/also. | 11. Mapya. |
| 12. Goodbye | 12. Babay. |

VISITING A HOME

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Anybody home? | 1. Ara u tawu/jus? |
| 2. Good morning/afternoon/evening. | 2. |
| 3. Oh, it's you. | 3. Imu sawen. |
| 4. Come on up/Come in. | 4. Sumdep ka. |
| 5. May I come in? | 5. Maparin sumdep? |
| 6. Please be seated. | 6. Maywayam ka. |
| 7. Is there anything I can do for you? | 7. Ara u maisidung ku jimu? |
| 8. Would you care for a drink? | 8. Makey ka minum? |
| 9. I'm leaving now. | 9. Kumaru aku na sichanguryaw. |
| 10. I'm going home now. | 10. Sumavat aku na sichanguryaw. |
| 11. It's getting late (at night). | 11. Mahep dana. |
| 12. Let's go. | 12. Mangay tana. |
| 13. I'll go ahead. | 13. Manma aku na. |
| 14. See you next time. | 14. Mirwa ta an kadwan. |
| 15. Come again. | 15. Mirupirwa ka/kamu. |
| 16. Goodbye. | 16. Babay. |
| 17. Thank you very much. | 17. Jus mamahes. |

II. ASKING FOR BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WITH PEERS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. What's your name? | 1. Angu ngaran mu? |
| 2. How old are you? | 2. Pira u awan mu? |
| 3. From where are you? | 3. Taga jinu ka? |
| 4. Where in U.S.A.? | 4. Jinu du U.S.A.? |
| 5. Where do you stay here? | 5. Jinu katdan mu jaya? |
| 6. Are you married? | 6. Naychakuvut ka na? |
| 7. Who are your parents? | 7. Sinu sa u inapwan mu? |
| 8. Are your parents still alive? | 8. Mavyay pa sa u inapwan mu? |
| 9. How many brothers and sisters? | 9. Pira sa u kakakteh mu? |
| 10. Is he your brother/father? | 10. Kakteh mu anmana ama mu? |
| 11. What's your job? | 11. Angu trabahu mu? |

WITH ELDERS/OFFICIALS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I am _____. | 1. Yaken si _____. |
| 2. I am from _____. | 2. Taga _____. |
| 3. I am _____ years old. | 3. _____ añas ako. |
| 4. I am a policeman. | 4. Police ako. |
| 5. I work for the Bureau of Fisheries
in _____. | 5. Maytrabahu aku duBureau
of Fisheries du _____. |

III. ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. May I ask something? | 1. Myan iyahes ko. |
| 2. Where is the _____? | 2. Ara jinu u _____? |
| 3. Where are you going? | 3. Jinu ngayan mu? |
| 4. I'm going to the office. | 4. Mangay aku du ofisina. |
| 5. Are you going to town? | 5. Mangay ka du kavahayan.
(Colloquial) Mudi ka? |
| 6. Is the church near? | 6. Masngen u timban? |
| 7. What place is this? | 7. Angu lugar 'ya? |
| 8. What is the name of this street? | 8. Angu ngaran nu rarahan? |
| 9. Please show me the place. | 9. Ipavuya mu jaken u lugar. |
| 10. What ride do I take? | 10. Angu hapen ku a sakayan? |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. Where do I get the jeep/bus? | 11. Jinu panghapan ku su jip/bus? |
| 12. Where will I get off? | 12. Jinu agchinan ku? |
| 13. How much is the fare? | 13. Pira u pamasahi? |
| 14. Is this the place? | 14. Jaya u lugar? |
| 15. Turn left after the bridge. | 15. Sumiwal ka du huli karahan baratay. |
| 16. Turn right at that corner. | 16. Sumiwal ka du wanan nu kantu. |
| 17. His house is near the market. | 17. Masngen u vahay na du market. |
| 18. The church is across the plaza. | 18. Du katuvang nu plaza u yanan nu timban. |
| 19. The RHU is beside the Municipal hall. | 19. Katangked nu munisipyu u RHU. |
| 20. The school is at the back of the church. | 20. Du dichud nu timbam u kayskuylan. |

IV. BUYING AND BARGAINING IN A MARKET

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ma'am, what would you like to buy? | 1. Mam, angu ichakey mu a sadiwen? |
| 2. How much is this? | 2. Manipira 'ya? |
| 3. How much is a kilo? | 3. Manipira du kilo? |
| 4. It's too expensive. | 4. Maynin su taywara./Jaynin na. |
| 5. No more discount? | 5. Ara pa ava u discount? |
| 6. This is cheap. | 6. Mahumis ya? |
| 7. How much do you want?
(to pay for it) | 7. Manipira u ichakey mu? |
| 8. Can you give it for P.100? | 8. P 1.00? |
| 9. Give me one kilo of potatoes. | 9. Turuhan mu yaken su asa ka kilo a wakay. |
| 10. Here is my payment. | 10. Tiya u pamaga ku. |
| 11. Here is your change. | 11. Tiya u sinsilyo mu. |
| 12. Is there anything else? | 12. Angu pa? |
| 13. C'mon. (an expression used to persuade the vendor to meet your terms) | 13. Ngay dana. |
| 14. Regular customer. | 14. Suki. |

IN A DEPARTMENT STORE

1. How much is this?
2. Are your prices fixed?
3. Do you accept checks?
4. Can I choose?
5. May I see that?
6. Can I fit/try it?
7. It's a little bit tight.
8. It's a little bit pig.
9. This fits me.
10. Does it shrink when washed?
11. How many yards will you get?
12. Please wrap it.

1. Manipira ya?
2. Fixed sa u presyo mu?
3. Mananggap kamu su cheki?
4. Maparin mamidi?
5. Maparin ku chiban uri?
6. Maparin a pahustuhén?
7. Midyus maspet.
8. Midyus raku.
9. Machinah-hu jaken.
10. Kumlen 'ya an vasan/vasahen?
11. Pira ka yarda u hapen mu?
12. Maparin an pungusan mu?

V. EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO A MEETING AS A

(a) Guest Speaker

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our club is planning to have a meeting on family planning. 2. We would like to invite you to talk about family planning. 3. We will be honored if you will accept the invitation. 4. Who will be at the meeting? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mayplanu u club namen du kapaymiting du kumapet du "family planning". 2. Ichakey namen imu a invitan du miting nu "family planning". 3. Ichasaray namen an makangay ka. 4. Sangu-ango sa u mangay du miting? |
|--|--|

(b) Participant

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We have a meeting on Tuesday. 2. It would be nice to have you there. 3. We will talk about family planning. 4. The meeting will start at 8:00 a.m. 5. Our guest speaker will be in at 7:30 a.m. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Myan miting ta an Martis. 2. Mapya siguro an myan ka dawri. 3. Paychasisirinan ta u kumapet du "family planning". 4. Sumitnan u miting an 8:00 nu mavekhas. 5. Mawara u guest speaker an 7:30 nu mavekhas. |
|--|---|

6. It would be good if we will be there before the guest speaker.

7. Will you be able to come?

8. I'll see you there.

9. I'll be expecting you there.

6. Mapya siguro an myan ta dawri manam su kawara nu guest speaker.

7. Makangay ka?

8. Chiban ku imu dawri.

9. Nanayahen ku imu dawri.

TO A PARTY

1. There will be a party in my house.

2. I would like to invite you to the party.

3. Could you come?

4. Take along your sister/brother.

5. Many of our friends will come.

6. The party will be on Sept.10 at (time) o'clock.

7. It will be an informal get together.

8. We shall expect you.

1. Myan parti du vahay namen an Domingu.

2. Chakey ku imu a invitahen du party.

3. Makangay ka?

4. Manrara ka su kayvan/rarayay mu.

5. Aru sa u mangay a kaychayvan ta.

6. An Siptyembre 10, u party an (time).

7. Informal-get together.

8. Nanayahen namen imu/inu.

VI. REFUSING AN INVITATION

1. I'm sorry I won't be able to come because I have lots of things to do.

2. I can't assure you of my presence makangay

because I have lots of things to do.

3. I will not be able to attend because I have a conference at _____.

4. I will try next time.

5. Thanks anyway for the invitation.

1. Makangay aku ava ta aru u parinin ku.

2. Mapihu/Masigurado ku ava an aku ta aru parinin ku.

3. Makangay aku ava ta myan u conference ku du _____.

4. Pruyban ku an mirwa.

5. Jus mamahes du invitasyon mu.

VII. INVITATIONAL EXPRESSION

1. Come visit us/see us.

1. Mangangay ka/Kamu jamen.

2. Drop in.
3. Please come with me.
4. Let's take a walk.
5. Come let's go to _____.
6. Let's rest for a while.
7. Please help me.
8. Anytime/All the time.

2. Manahan ka du vahay.
3. Machivan ka/kamu jaken.
4. Mayvidividi ta.
5. Mangay ta du _____.
6. Mapayninihah ta su dekey.
7. Sidungen mu yaken.
8. Aran mangu.

VIII. MEAL TIME

1. I'm hungry now.
2. Have you eaten?
3. Yes, sometime ago.
4. Are we going to eat now?
5. Let's eat.
6. Come and eat with us.
7. The table is set./The food is
8. Do you like _____?
9. Please pass the _____.
10. The food is delicious.
11. Please get some more.
12. I have a good appetite.
13. I don't have any appetite.
14. What do we have for breakfast/
lunch/dinner?
15. We are through eating.
16. I am full already.
17. That's enough, thank you.
18. That was a good meal.

1. Mapteng aku na sichaguryaw.
2. Kumninan ka na?
3. Un, kaychiyaw pa.
4. Kuman ta na sichamguryaw?
5. Kuman ta na.
6. Machakan ka jamen.
7. Nanawun da na.
8. Makey ka nu _____?
9. Parawaten mu pa u _____.
10. Masdep sa u kanekanen.
11. Manghap ka pa.
12. Masdep kakakan ku.
13. Arava u ak-key ku a kuman.
- 14/ Angu ryagen/arawen/uyaven ta?
15. Tay'ka kami na kuman.
16. Mabsuy aku na.
17. Pya da nawri, jus mamahes.
- 18.

IX. LOOKING FOR A PERSON

1. Is the mayor here?
2. Where did he go?
3. Will he be out for a long time?
4. What time will he be back?

1. Ara jaya si mayur?
2. Jinu nangayan na?
3. Mayengdes?
4. Angu uras kapayvidi na?

5. Is it possible for me to wait for him?
6. I'm looking for _____.
7. Do you know where he stays/lives?
8. He is my friend and I want to talk to him.
9. Please tell him I came.
10. Please tell him I'm coming back on _____.

5. Makapatnaya aku paru?
6. Taytu ku Chitahen si _____.
7. Chapatak mu an jinu katdan na?
8. Chakey ku masisirin ta kayvan ku uri.
9. Vatahem mu siya u nakawara ku.
10. Vatahen mu siya u kapayvidi ku an _____.

TELEPHONE CALL

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening.
2. Can I speak to _____.
3. Who's on the line please?
4. Hold on./Wait a minute.
5. Is Mr./Miss _____ there?
6. No, he/she is not here.
7. He went to the _____.
8. When is he coming back?
9. What time is he coming back?
10. Please tell/say that (name) called up.
11. Thank you.
12. You're welcome.

- 1.
2. Maparin ku a sisirinin si _____.
3. Sinu ya?
4. Anchiyaw.
5. Ara dawri si Mr/Miss _____?
6. Umba arava jaya.
7. Nangay du _____.
8. Anmangu kawara/kapayvidi na?
9. Angu uras kawara/kapayvidi na?
10. Vatahen mu nakatawag ku.
11. Jus mamahes.
12. Kanimu pa.

X. LENDING/BORROWING

1. Do you have a _____?
2. May I borrow it?
3. Of course.
4. When do you think you can return int?
5. Can you return it tonight?
6. I can't lend you my _____.

1. Myan u _____ mu?
2. Vuhurun ku pa?/Maparin a vuhurun
3. Ngay
4. Anmangu duvata mu u kapavidi mu siya?
5. Maparin mu a ividi sichamahep?
6. Mapavuhud ku ava jimu u _____ ku ta sirbyin ku.

7. Please take care of it.
8. May I borrow it until tonight?
9. I don't have it.
10. It was borrowed by _____.

7. Unungan mu.
8. Maparin ku a vuhurun manda sichamahep?
9. Arava jaken.
10. Vinuhud ni _____.

XI. TIME

1. What time is it?
2. It's ten o'clock.
3. It's one thirty in the afternoon.
4. What day is today?
5. Today is Monday.
6. Tomorrow is Monday.
7. Yesterday was Saturday.
8. What date is Friday?
9. When is your birthday?
10. It's time to have merienda.
11. When are you leaving?

1. Angu dana u uras?
2. Alas diez.
3. Ala una trenta nu makuyab.
4. Angu araw sicharaw?
5. Lunis sicharaw.
6. Lunis andelak.
7. Sabado kakuyab.
8. Angu petcha an Bimis?
9. Anmangu u kumplanus mu?
10. Uras nu kapaymiryenda.
11. Anmangu ka kumaru?/Anmangu kakaru mu?

XII. WEATHER

1. It's warm.
2. It's cold.
3. It's windy.
4. It looks like it is going to rain.
5. It's raining hard.
6. It looks like a typhoon might be coming.
7. A lot of trees were hit by the lightning.
8. A lot of people died during the earthquake.
9. It's drizzling.
10. It rained very hard yesterday.

1. Maynannget.
2. Mahanebneb.
3. Masalawsaw.
4. Akmay makey a maachimuy.
5. Machimuy su mawyas.
6. Akmay myan anin.
7. Aru sa u kayukayu a nanahu nu chidat.
8. Aru sa u nadiman a tawutawu du du tiyempo nu nini.
9. Sumanilisin.
10. Nachimuy su uyud a mawyas kakuyab.

11. The road is muddy because it's rainy season already.
12. It's very hot because it's dry season already.
13. It's really very hot in summer time.

11. Mahuta takwan tiyempo dana nu kachichimuyen.
12. Makuhat takwan tiyempo dana na rayun.
13. Taywara su kakuhat an bakasyon.

XIII. ON PHYSICAL DISCOMFORTS

1. How do you feel?
2. I'm feeling bad./My body feels bad.
3. I am tired.
4. I think I'm going to have a fever.
5. My throat hurts.
6. I'm sick.
7. I have a toothache.
8. My back aches.
9. My neck hurts.
10. I have stomachache.
11. I have diarrhea.
12. My foot itches.
13. I feel cold.
14. I feel dizzy.
15. I'm nauseated.
16. Are you sick?
17. How long have you been sick?
18. Do you have fever?
19. Does it hurt?
20. How are you feeling now?
21. Are you feeling better?
22. Has the child been crying a lot?
23. Hold the child please.
24. Show it to me.
25. Open your mouth.
26. You need medicine/an injection.
27. Take this pill.
28. Swallow it.
29. Take this every four hours.

1. Angu madidiyw mu?
2. Maychayñiñin aku.
3. Chinagagan aku.
4. Akmay mayunguhat aku.
5. Mayñin tehnan ku.
6. Magañit aku.
7. Mayñin nipen ku.
8. Mayñin dichud ku.
9. Mayñin lagaw ku.
10. Mayñin vedek ku.
11. Maytatachi aku.
12. Makateh kukud ku.
13. Matbel aku.
14. Mahudhud aku.
15. Makey aku muta.
16. Magañit ka?
17. Kangu ka pa maganit?
18. Mayunguhat ka?
19. Mayñin?
20. Angu madidiyw mu sichanguryaw?
21. Ara ka maypapy?
22. Tumnanis u metdeh.
23. Maparin an vavahen mu?
24. Ipavuya mu jaken.
25. Iwangan mu u vivi mu.
26. Kaylangan mu injection.
27. Niyaya u tuvatuva a inumen mu.
28. Atdenen mu.
29. Niyaya u inumen mu maday su

30. Put a little of this on _____ everyday.
31. Don't let it get dirty.
32. Don't scratch it.
33. I'm thirsty.
34. I feel sleepy.
35. I feel lazy.
36. I don't feel well today.

apat ka uras.

30. Pangayan mu su niyaya dekey a kararaw.
31. Ruditan mu ava.
32. Kadkaren mu ava.
33. Mawaw aku.
34. Maduhu aku.
35. Matamad aku.
36. Marahet inaynawan ku sicharaw.

XIV. ANNOYANCE/DISAPPOINTMENT OR FRUSTRATIONS

1. What took you so long?
2. Oh my!
3. It's your fault./It's because of you.
4. It's too late.
5. It's a waste./It's a pity.
6. How shameful!
7. I told you so.
8. It's none of your business.
9. That's not right.
10. That's nothing serious.
11. How irritating/annoying.
12. How vulgar!
13. How awful!
14. Well.
15. Well.
16. Of course/Naturally.
17. Really.

1. Angu chinayengdes mu?
2. Ay Jesus!
3. Gatus mu 'ya/imu as dawa.
4. Nahay.
5. Mangbayu.
6. Japakasnek!
7. Vinata ku jimu.
8. Arava u pakyalam mu?
9. Mapya ava awri.
10. Arava awri.
11. Makapsuksuk.
12. Mapavuyavuya.
13. Mangamumu!
14. Mapya/Bueno.
15. Tawri.
16. Siempre./Natural.
17. Uyud.

XV. COMMON COURTESIES

1. Thank you.
2. You're welcome.
3. Excuse me./I'm sorry.
4. It wasn't intentional./I didn't mean to

1. Jus mamahes.
2. Kanimu pa.
3. Pasensya.
4. Niyusad ku ava.

do it.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Please don't be offended. | 5. Milut/sumuli ka ava. |
| 6. May I pass? | 6. Manahan aku pa? |
| 7. I don't understand. | 7. Maintindi ku ava. |
| 8. I don't know. | 8. Chapatak ku ava. |
| 9. Just a minute./One moment please. | 9. Anchiyaw/dekey 'ya
(Colloquial)/Niyeng ava. |
| 10. Please speak slowly. | 10. Kawadyan mu kapaylilyak. |
| 11. Please repeat. | 11. Pirwahan mu. |
| 12. I beg your pardon./What did you say? | 12. Angu vinata mu? |
| 13. May I take your picture? | 13. Palitratuhén ku imu? |

XVI. FRIENDLY BANTERING

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Anything you say. | 1. Aran angu vatahen mu. |
| 2. Cool down./Relax. | 2. Relaks. |
| 3. Lazy bones. | 3. Tamad. |
| 4. Nuts!/Crazy! | 4. Maha. |
| 5. Stupid./Simpleton. | 5. Stupidu. |
| 6. Braggart. | 6. Matu su yangay/hambog. |
| 7. That's not true. (Flattery) | 7. Daday uri. |
| 8. Rude/Crude/Dirty-minded. | 8. Marahet su aktuktu. |
| 9. Shameless. | 9. Abu su asnek. |
| 10. Liar. | 10. Maydaydadayin. |
| 11. Cheapskate | 11. |

TRUST/RESIGNATION TO FATE

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. (Just) be patient. | 1. Matnga ka ava. |
| 2. By God's grace. | 2. Tinuruh nu Jus/Grasya nu Jus. |
| 3. God willing. | 3. Kasisyen Jus. |
| 4. Come what may. | 4. Aran angu dana/bahala dana. |
| 5. Patience. | 5. Mapasensiya. |
| 6. You can't do anything. | 6. Arava u mapaparin mu. |

MAKING CONCESSIONS

1. Go ahead.
2. Please do.
3. What now?/What next?

1. Manma ka.
2. Maparin.
3. Angu munut.

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION/PRAISE

1. You have a pretty dress.
2. Your child is beautiful, very healthy.
3. Your place is nice.
4. I like it here, it's peaceful.
5. You're a good cook.
6. I appreciate what you've done for me.
7. I appreciate what you've done for me.
8. I like that.

1. Mavid u laylay mu.
2. Matava aska nu mavid u anak mu.
3. Mavid u lugar/yanan mu.
4. Chakey ku jaya ta matahimik.
5. Mapya ka manutung.
6. Mapya ka maninglis.
7. Pinakamya ku u naysidung mu mu jaken.
8. Chakey ku 'ri.

OTHER HANDY EXPRESSIONS

1. Never mind.
2. No big deal/problem.
3. It's up to you.
4. Why not?
5. I'm in a hurry.
6. Do you have small change?
7. Should it be?
8. Are you sure?
9. Are you through/done/finished?
10. Not yet./None yet.
11. What are you doing?
12. Do you know him/her?
13. I'll do it./I'll get it.
14. Come here.
15. Who is your companion?
16. Come with me.
17. I don't remember.

1. Inulay mu na.
2. Problema ava awri.
3. Imu bahala.
4. Angu jina maparinan?
5. Mangalistu aku.
6. Ara u sinsilyo mu?
7. Kaylangan?
8. Siguradu ka?
9. Tayka ka na?
10. Taytuk pa abu tayka/umba.
11. Ang pariñin mu?
12. Masinchad mu?
13. Pariñen ku./Hapen ku.
14. Mangay ka jaya.
15. Sinu rarayay mu?
16. Machivan ka jaken.
17. Manakem ku ava.

18. I have forgotten.
19. What is this?
20. What is that?/What's that yonder?
21. Whose money is that?
22. Why not?
23. Mabe./Perhaps.
24. I thought.
25. Even then.
26. I wish.
27. You see.
28. That's too much.
29. I don't like that.
30. I have no time.
31. Don't forget.
32. Do it by yourself.

18. Chinawayakan ku.
19. Angu ya?
20. Angu u nunguryaw?
21. Dangu 'ri a kartus?
22. Angu jina maparinan.
23. Siguru/Un duvata ku.
24. Duvata ku.
25. Aran angu.
26. Sana.
27. Chiban mu.
28. Taywara uri.
29. Chakey ku ava 'ri.
30. Arava u uras ku.
31. Kawayakan mu ava.
32. Maparinen mu a maychatani.

LIST OF WORDS SUITABLE FOR MONOLINGUALS ELICITING LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

above/on	- atep/tuhus
under/below	- irahem/ahbu
beside	- katangked
near	- masngen
in/inside	- irahem
outside	- gagan
in front	- salapan
behind/back	- dichud
between/middle	- huvuk
far from	- marayi du
here	- jaya
there	- dawri
over there (away from both speaker and person spoken to)	- dunguryaw
up	- tuhus
down	- kagchin

across	-	katuvang
on the corner	-	kantu
this	-	niyaya
that	-	nawri
that (away from both speaker and person spoken to)	-	nunguryaw
to the left/turn to the left	-	sumival du huli
to the right/turn to the right	-	sumival du wanan
straight ahead/go straight	-	diretcho

TIME EXPRESSIONS

a few days ago	-	nanma araw
after/and then	-	katayka
afternoon	-	makuyab
again	-	mirwa
always	-	pimi
at times/sometimes	-	an kadwan
before (an action)	-	manam
date	-	petcha
dawn	-	maysehseh dang/panunutung
day	-	araw
day after tomorrow	-	munut pa araw
day before yesterday	-	kaminsakuyab/kaminakuyab
earlier/a while ago	-	kaycheyaw
early	-	makalu
evening	-	mahep
every	-	maday
everyday	-	kararaw
every Monday	-	kalulunis
half	-	karan
hour	-	uras
immediately	-	ñeng/niyeng
just	-	tud
later	-	anchiyaw

last night
 last week
 many times
 midnight
 month
 noon
 now
 often
 on Monday
 once/at one time
 seldom
 someday
 soon/almost
 this morning
 times
 today
 tomorrow
 tonight
 until
 used to
 usually
 year
 last year
 next year
 yesterday
 yesterday afternoon

- kamahep
 - ka namna dumingu
 - pirmi/masañib
 - avakan nu ahep
 - vuhan
 - maraw
 - sichanguryaw
 - pirmi/masanib
 - An Lunis
 - maypisa
 - mawayid
 - an kadwan
 - kulang
 - kamavekhas
 - maypipira
 - sicharaw
 - andelak
 - sichamahep
 - manda
 - sanay
 - an kadwan
 - awan
 - kaminsawan
 - munut a awan
 - kakuyab
 - kakuyab nu makuyab

QUANTITIES

all
 bundle
 can
 excess/more than
 few/little
 five
 full/filled

- atavu
 - bedbed
 - lata
 - sobra
 - dekey/mayhahaw
 - dadima
 - mapnu

hundred
 many/plenty/much
 one
 pile
 twenty
 twenty centavos each
 two
 two for twenty-five centavos
 whole/entire

- siento
 - aru
 - asa
 -
 - beinte
 - beinte sentimos
 - dadwa
 - dadwa du beinte singku sentimos
 - atavu

COLORS

black
 blue
 brown
 gold
 green
 gray
 orange
 pink
 red
 silver
 violet
 white
 yellow

- mavaheng
 - blue
 - brown
 - gold
 - green
 - gray
 - orange
 - rosas
 - mavaya
 - silver
 - violet
 - maydak
 - mayuhama

DESCRIPTIVES FOR PEOPLE

angry
 bad
 beautiful
 big
 cautious/careful
 clean
 conceited/boastful

- milut/sumuli
 - marahet/salbahi
 - mavid
 - rakuh
 - mawnung/makayhawa
 - malinis
 - mutu su yangay, mayabang,
 hambog

dark complexion
 gentlemanly
 handsome
 happy/cheerful
 honest/sincere
 humble
 ignorant
 intelligent/wise
 mischievous/naughty
 modest/refined
 noisy
 old
 pitiful
 polite/courteous
 rich
 diligent/hard-working
 dirty
 drunk
 fair complexioned
 sad
 short
 shy
 slow
 small
 snobbish
 stout/fat
 strict
 strong
 stupid/dumb
 tall
 talkative
 thin/slim
 ugly
 young
 pregnant

- mavaheng/negro
 - maspek a mahakay
 - mavid a mahakay
 - masaya
 - maydaydadayin ava
 - mahbu su yangay
 - ignoranti
 - masulib
 - mapilyu
 - mapsek
 - malyak
 - malkem
 - masisyen/makasiasi
 - mañib
 - maynakem
 - mapangtu
 - marudit
 - nakaynum
 - madadas/maydak
 - mangsah
 - mavudis/dekey
 - masnesneken
 - mawadi
 - dekey
 - suplada
 - matava
 - istriktu
 - mayet
 - stupidu/tuntu
 - makarang/rakuh a tau
 - makadab
 - magulang
 - marahet
 - metdeh
 - mawala

XXXI. DESCRIBING OBJECTS AND CONDITIONS

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. blunt | 1. mangareh |
| 2. cheap | 2. mahumis |
| 3. clean | 3. malienis |
| 4. deep | 4. marahem |
| 5. destroyed/broken | 5. nararayaw |
| 6. dry | 6. makulay |
| 7. durable | 7. mahñi |
| 8. empty | 8. abu su minyan |
| 9. expensive | 9. maynin |
| 10. foul-smelling | 10. mavuyuk |
| 11. fragrant | 11. mabangu/masdep su anguy |
| 12. full/fille | 12. mapnu |
| 13. hard/tough | 13. makehnet |
| 14. heavy | 14. marahmet |
| 15. high | 15. matuhus |
| 16. light | 16. mapaw |
| 17. long | 17. manaru |
| 18. loose | 18. mabilong |
| 19. low | 19. mavudis |
| 20. old | 20. adan |
| 21. rugged | 21. maychaheveheveng |
| 22. shallow | 22. mavavaw |
| 23. sharp | 23. matalas |
| 24. short | 24. maynid |
| 25. small | 25. dekey |
| 26. smooth/fine | 26. mawhas\ |
| 27. smooth/levelled | 27. maratay/ratay |
| 28. soft/tender | 28. mahma |
| 29. square | 29. square/kuwadrado |
| 30. straight | 30. deretcho |
| 31. thick/dense | 31. matukpoh |
| 32. thin | 32. mataripis |
| 33. wet | 33. mavasa |

34. wide

34. mawvung

XXXII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR CLOTHES

1. bright colored
2. faded
3. pressed/ironed
4. tight/smug
5. stained
6. wrinkled/creased

1. malanyag
2. nangupas
3. pinlancha/niplanchaan
4. maspet
5. mian su mancha
6. makuso

XXXIII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR FOOD

1. alive
2. bitter
3. bland
4. cold
5. cooked
6. crisp
7. decayed/spoiled/rotten
8. delicious/tasty
9. fresh
10. hot/warm
11. hot as in pepper
12. mature/ripe
13. nutritious
14. raw
15. ripe (for fruits)
15. salty
16. sour
17. sweet
18. young

1. maviay
2. mapayit
3. matavang
4. mahanebneb
5. nahutu
6. malutong
7. navungtut
8. masdep
9. presko
10. makuhat
11. mamchit
12. navaya
13. masustansiya
14. mata
15. navaya
15. mapayit
16. mangalabichit
17. mawnawnas
18. mawnged

XXXIV. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR THE WEATHER

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. bad | 1. marahet u kawan\ |
| 2. bright/clear | 2. mavid u kawan |
| 3. cloudy | 3. mademdem |
| 4. dark | 4. masari |
| 5. dusty | 5. maahbek |
| 6. humid | 6. mahteng |
| 7. muddy | 7. mahuta |
| 8. rainy | 8. machimoy |
| 9. windy | 9. masalawsaw |

XXXV. BODY PARTS

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. am | 1. tachay |
| 2. armpit | 2. kedwan |
| 3. back | 3. dichud |
| 4. body | 4. karakuhan |
| 5. bone | 5. tuhang |
| 6. breasts | 6. suso |
| 7. buttocks | 7. datchan |
| 8. cheek | 8. pisngi/pisni |
| 9. chest | 9. kalangangan |
| 10. elbow | 10. tadina |
| 11. elbow | 11. sichu |
| 12. eye | 12. mata |
| 13. eyelashes | 13. chichimit |
| 14. face | 14. danguy/muyin |
| 15. feet | 15. padang |
| 16. finger | 16. tanuru |
| 17. fontanel | 17. vuvu |
| 18. forehead | 18. muyin |
| 19. hand | 19. kakamay |
| 20. hair | 20. vuuk |
| 21. head | 21. uho |
| 22. heart | 22. tawul |

23. heel
24. hip
25. leg
26. lip
27. mouth
28. nail
29. nape
30. nose
31. palm
32. penis
33. shoulder
34. skin
35. sole
36. stomach
37. thigh
38. toe
39. tongue
40. tooth
41. vagina
42. waist

23. teven
24. atang
25. altek
26. lips
27. vivi
28. kuko
29. putuhan
30. mumudan
31. palad
32. gutay
33. pakuh
34. kudit
35. talampakan
36. vedek
37. paa
38. daliri ng paa
39. rida
40. n̄ipen
41. kiribit
42. katinghan

XXXVI. PARTS OF PLANTS

1. bud
2. flower
3. leaf
4. root
5. seed
6. stem/branch

1. ablak
2. savusavung/savung
3. vuhung
4. yamut
5. vutuh
6. sanga

XXXVII. PARTS OF A TREE

1. bark
2. flower
3. leaf
4. root

1. kudit
2. savusavung/savung
3. vuhung
4. yamut

5. trunk
6. twig

5. atngeh
6. sanga

XXXVIII. VEGETABLES

1. banana blossoms
2. bean sprouts
3. bitter melon/ampalaya
4. cabbage
5. cassava
6. chinese cabbage/pechay
7. corn
8. cucumber
9. garlic
10. ginger
11. horse radish
12. lettuce
13. lima beans
14. mongo beans
15. mushroom
16. mustard
17. okra
18. onion
19. pepper
20. potato
21. raddish
22. snap beans
23. snow peas
24. soy beans
25. string beans
26. squash/pumpkin
27. swamp cabbage
28. sweet potato
29. taro
30. tomato
31. white squash

1. utut
2. toge
3. palyak
4. repolyo
5. kamoteng kahoy
6. pichay
7. mayis
8. pipino
9. bawang
10. anaha
11. marunggay
12. lichugas
13. agayap
14. balatong/monggo
15. tupu-tupo
16. ki
17. okra
18. bulyas
19. sili
20. patatas
21. labanos
22. abitsuwelas
23. chicharo
24. balatong
25. beans
26. kalabasa
27. kangkong
28. wakay
29. sudi
30. kamates
31. tavayay

32. winged beans
33. yam (violet in color)
34. yam (native turnip)

32. sigarilyas
33. gachi
34. singkamas

XXXIX. FRUITS

1. apple
2. banana
3. black java plum
4. breadfruit
5. calamansi (native lemon)
6. cantaloupe
7. cashew
8. chestnut
9. coconut
young
full of soft meat
10. grape
11. guava
12. jackfruit
13. lanzones
14. mango
15. orange
16. papaya
17. peanut
18. pomelo
19. sapodilla fruit
20. star apple
21. sugar apple
22. turnip
23. water melon

1. apple
2. banana
- 3.
4. chipuho
5. kalamansi
6. melon
- 7.
- 8.
9. ñiyoy
mawneg a niyoy
10. grapes
11. bayawas
12. langka
13. lansones
14. mangga
15. kutay
16. kabanu
17. mani
18. suha
- 19.
20. kaimito
21. artis
22. singkamas
23. simon

XL. TREES

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. abaca/Manila hemp | 1. avaka |
| 2. bamboo | 2. kawayan |
| 3. cocoa | 3. kakaw |
| 4. coconut | 4. niyoy |
| 5. coffee | 5. kafi |
| 6. kapok | 6. kapok |
| 7. mahogany | 7. kamagong |
| 8. molave | 8. molave |
| 9. narra | 9. nala |
| 10. needle pine | 10. aguh |
| 11. palms | |
| anahaw | anahaw |
| buri | buri |
| nipa | nipa |
| 12. rattan | 12. ratan/uway |
| 13. rubber | 13. goma |

XLI. ANIMALS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. bull | 1. toro |
| 2. carabao/water buffalo | 2. pagad |
| 3. cat | 3. pusak |
| 4. chick | 4. siwsiw |
| 5. chicken | 5. manok |
| 6. cow | 6. baka |
| 7. crocodile | 7. vuwaya |
| 8. dog | 8. chitu |
| 9. duck | 9. pato |
| 10. frog | 10. palaka |
| 11. gecko | 11. tuko |
| 12. goat | 12. kadin |
| 13. goose | 13. gansa |
| 14. hen | 14. inahing manok |

15. horse
16. lizard
17. monkey
18. mouse/rat
19. pig
20. puppy
21. rabbit
22. rooster
23. sheep
24. snake
25. tadpole
26. turtle
27. turkey

15. kabayo
16. geget
17. monkey/pacheng
18. karam
19. bagu
20. dekey a chitu
21. rabbit
22. savungan
23. kanyero
24. vuday
25. butete
26. irang
27. turkey

XLII. BIRDS

1. crow
2. dove/pigeon
3. eagle
4. hawk
5. owl
6. parrot
7. sparrow

1. uwak
2. paloma
3. kuyab
4. lawin
5. owl
6. parrot
7. maya

XLIII. INSECTS

1. ant
2. bee
3. butterfly
4. chicken flea
5. cockroach
6. dragonfly
7. firefly
8. flea
9. fly

1. vuhawu
2. dabungan
3. butterfly/kudi babang
4. hanip
5. ipes
6. tutubi
7. karurway
8. pulgas
9. langaw

10. louse
11. mosquito
12. moth
13. spider
14. termite
15. wasp
16. worm

10. kutu
11. tameneng
12. gamu-gamo
13. hawa
14. anay
15. tapipi
16. duwachi

XLIV. NATURAL OCCURENCES AND ELEMENTS

1. air/wind
2. breeze
3. cloud/fog/mist
4. cyclone/tornado
5. dawn/sunrise
6. dew
7. drizzle/shower
8. dust
9. earthquake
10. fire/flame
11. lightning
12. moon
13. mud
14. rain
15. rainbow
16. sky/heaven
17. smoke
18. soil
19. star
20. steam
21. stone
22. sun
23. sunrise
24. sunset
25. thunder
26. typhoon

1. salawsaw
2. viyut
3. demdem
4. ipu-ipo/buhawi
5. maysehsehdang
6. apon
7. salinisin
8. ahbek
9. nini
10. apuy
11. chidat
12. vuhan
13. huta
14. chimuy
15. rainbow
16. hangit
17. ahub
18. tana
19. vituhen
20. singaw
21. watu
22. araw
23. kadada nu araw
24. kaldep nu araw
25. adoy
26. anin

27. water
28. wave

27. ranum
28. abkas

XLV. TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS

1. bay
2. beach
3. creek
4. city
5. coast
6. field/farm
7. forest
8. hill
9. island
10. lake
11. mountain
12. mouth of river
13. ocean/sea
14. province
15. region
16. river
17. road/street
18. scenery
19. spring
20. town
21. village
22. volcano
23. waterfall

1. look
2. kanayan
3. ahsung
4. siyudad
5. simsiman
6. takey
7. kakaywan
8. tukon
9. dekey a tana
10. lawa
11. tukun
12. bukana ng ilog
13. taw
14. provinsiya
15. region
16. ahsung
17. rarahan
18. viyu
19. batis/bukal
20. kavahayan
21. nayon
22. vulkan
23. waterfall

XLVI. PARTS OF THE HOUSE

1. bathroom
2. ceiling
3. dining room
4. door/doorway
5. downstairs

1. banyo
2. kinsame
3. kakanan
4. pantaw
5. kagchin

6. floor
7. garage
8. kitchen
9. light
10. living room
11. post
12. porch
13. railing
14. roof
15. room
16. sink
17. stairs
18. toilet
19. upstairs
20. wall
21. window
22. window ledge

6. tapi
7. garahi
8. kusina
9. ralaken
10. sala
11. poste
12. balkon
13. valat
14. vuvung
15. kuwarto
16. lababo
17. iskalayra
18. kasilyas
19. tuhus
20. gada-gada
21. bintan
22. pasamano

XLVII. THINGS IN THE HOUSE

1. bed
2. bedspread
3. blanket
4. calendar
5. chair
6. clock
7. closet
8. curtain
9. dresser
10. flower vase
11. mat
12. mirror
13. mosquito net
14. pillow
15. pillow case
16. radio

1. kama
2. pungus nu kama
3. ayub
4. kalinda
5. bangko
6. riloh
7. palador
8. kurtina
9. tokador
10. flower vase
11. apin
12. espiho
13. muskitiro
14. hangnan
15. pungus nu hangnan
16. radyo

XLVIII. KITCHEN UTENSILS

1. basin
2. bolo
3. bowl
4. can opener
5. colander/strainer
6. cup
7. dining table
8. dipper
9. faucet
10. fork
11. glass
12. kettle
13. knife/kitchen knife
14. ladle
15. napkin
16. oven
17. pail
18. plate
19. saucer
20. shredder
21. spoon
22. stove
23. table cloth
24. teaspoon

1. planggana
2. lukoy
3. madukung
4. abri lata/can opener
5. sirñan/pañimñan
6. tasa
7. lamisa
8. tabu
9. gripo
10. tinidor
11. baso
12. kaldiro
13. kutchilyo
14. pakul
15. napkin
16. oven
17. balsa
18. panay
19. platito
20. panghahad
21. kutchara
22. rapuyan
23. mantel
24. kutcharita

I V A T A N
Core Competencies

Topic 1: SOCIALIZING
Task 1.1: Meeting people briefly

<u>Competencies</u>	<u>Basic</u>	<u>Intermediate</u>	<u>Advanced</u>
1. To greet			
a. Formal			
b. Informal	Ara ka mangu? (How are you?) Ara kam u mangu? (How are you?) Jinu ngayan mu? (Where are you going?)	Ara mangu viyay? (How's life?) Jin a nangayan mu? (Where have you been?) Jinu ngayan mu? (Where are you going?)	Ara mangu viyay ta? (How's our life?)
2. To respond to greetings			
a. Formal			
b. Informal	Ok/Mapya. (Fine/Good.) Yapu ka jinu? (Where have you been?)	Tiya, taytu aku pa mapya. (Here, I'm fine.) Tiya, taytu aku pa maviyay. (Here, I'm still alive.) Tiya, taytu aku pa minawa. (Here, I'm still breathing.)	

Du (place) ____
(In/At ____.)

Jaya.
(Here.)

Dudaw.
(There.)

Dunguryaw.
(There, yonder.)

Jaya
(Here.)

Dudaw.
(There.)

Dunguryaw.
(There.)

3. To take leave

a. Formal Mangay aku na.
(I'm going now.)

Manma aku na.
(I'll go now.)

b. Informal Ngay.
(Okay.)

Ngay.
(Okay.)

Mangay aku na.
(I'm going now.)

Mangay aku na.
(I'll go ahead.)

Ngay, mangay aku na.
(Okay, I'm going now.)

Ngay, manma aku na.
(Okay, I'll go ahead.)

Taytu aku na mangay mu Mr. ____.
(I'm leaving now, Mr. ____.)

Ngay, mavidin kamu pa.
(Okay, Please stay behind.)

Task 1.2 Making and responding to informal introductions

1. To state names

a. One's own Yaken si (name) ____
(I am ____.)

b. Others Siya si (name) ____
(He/She is ____.)

(Name) ____ u ngaran ku.
(My name is ____.)

(Name) ____ u ngaran na.
(____ is his/her name.)

	Sira sa (name) kan (name). (They are _____ and _____.)	Nu ngaran da sa _____ kan _____. (Their names are _____ and _____.)	
2. To ask someone's name	Angu ngaran mu? (What's your name?)	Angu kadaday mu? (What's your nickname?)	Angu itawag da jimu? (How are you called?)
3. To ask about personal information			
a. age	Angu awan mu? (How old are you?)	Pira u awan mu? (What is your age?)	Angu awan mu sichanguryaw? (How old are you now?)
b. Place of origin	Taga-jinu ka? (Where are you from?)	Jinu du Amerika? (Where in America?)	Taga-jinu ka du Amerika? (Where are you from in the States?)
c. Marital Status	Naychakuvot ka na? (Are you married?)	Taytu pa abu kakuvot mu? (No husband/wife yet?)	Mian dana u kakuvot mu? (You have a husband/wife already?)
d. Occupation	Angu trabaho mu? (What's your work/job?)	Angu trabaho mu jaya? (What's your work/job here?)	Angu trabaho mu du (agency)? (What's your work/job in _____?)
		Jinu paytrabahuan mu? (Where do you work?)	Angu parinin mu du Pilipinas a ya? (Why are you here in the Philippines?)
e. Family	Ara jinu pamilya mu? (Where is your family?)	Ara jinu pamilya mu sichanguryaw? (Where is your family now?)	Jinu katdan da nu pamilya mu? (Where does your family stay?)
		Ara jinu ama kan ina mu? (Where are your father and mother now?)	
		Ara sa jinu kakakteh mu? (Where are your brothers and sisters?)	
		Angu trabaho nu ama/ina mu? (What does your mother/father do?)	
		Pira u awan ni ama/ina mu? (How old is your father/mother?)	

Pira sa u anak mu?
(How many children do you have?)

Pira u awan da?
(How old are they?)

4. To respond to questions
on personal information

a. Age (Age)

Metdeh aku pa _____.
(I'm still young, _____ only.)

Malkem aku na (age).
(I'm already old _____.)

b. Place of origin Taga-(place) aku.
(I am from _____.)

Taga _____ aku, du _____.
(I am from _____ in _____.)

Yapu aku du _____.
(I came from _____.)

c. Marital status Umba.
(No.)

Abu pa, Metdeh aku pa.
(None yet, I'm still young.)

Taytu pa abu.
(There is none yet.)

Oon.
(Yes.)

Oon, _____ u anak ku.
(Yes, I have _____ kids.)

Oon, _____ dana u anak ku.
(Yes, I have _____ already.)

d. Occupation Peace Corps aku.
(I'm a Peace Corps.)

Peace Corps aku jaya.
(I'm Peace Corps here.)

e. Family Ari du _____.
(There in _____.)

Ari du _____ u pamilya.
(My family is in _____.)

_____ u anak ku.
(I have _____ kids.)

_____ dana u anak ku.
(I have _____ kids already.)

(Age) anus askan (age).
(_____ years old and _____.)

Nu mateneng ku am (age).
(My eldest is _____.)

Task 1.3 Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

1. To ask what work someone does/will do	Angu trabaho mu? (What's your work/job?)	Angu trabaho mu jaya? (What's your work here?)	Angu parinin mu jaya? (What are you doing here?)
2. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation	PCV aku. (I am a PCV.)	Maytrabaho aku du Department of _____ (I work with the Department of _____.)	May-trabaho aku du Department of _____ su dadwa ka kawan. (I'll work with the Department of _____ for 2 years.)
	Extension worker aku. (I am an extension worker.)		
3. To ask more information about one's work	Angu trabaho mu du Department of _____ (What's your work/job with the Department of _____?)	Angu klase nu trabaho u parinin mu jaya? (What kind of work are you going to do here?)	
4. To state more information about one's work	Sidungen ku sa u tau-tau jaya. (I'll help the people here.)	Maytrabaho aku du _____ du kapanidung sira su maytakekey/mangamong/titser. (I work with _____ to help the farmers/fishermen/teachers.)	Maytrabaho aku du _____ su dadwa ka kawan du kapanidung sira su maytakekey/manganong/titser. (I work with the _____ for 2 years to help the farmers/fishermen/teachers.)
	Maytakekey. (Farmers.)		
	Mangamong. (Fishermen.)		
	Titser. (Teacher.)		

Task 1.4 Meeting the host family for the first time

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. To greet | Ara ka/kamu mangu?
(How are you?) | Taytu kami mapya jaya
(We're fine here.) |
| 2. To respond to greetings | Mapya.
(Fine/Good.) | |
| 3. To introduce oneself | Yaken si _____
(I am _____.)

Taga- _____ aku.
(I'm from _____.) | |
| 4. To express appreciation to HF for hosting PCV | | Mapya ta makey kamu nu Americano a matda jinu.
(It's good that you like Americans to stay with you.) |
| 5. To ask about family's condition | Ara mangu viyay jaya?
(How's life here?) | |
| 6. To tell something about one's (family's) condition | Mapya.
(Fine/Good.) | Taytu kami mapya jaya.
(We're fine here.)

Mapya u niyani namen.
(Our harvest was good.)

Kararaw kami makaru su among.
(Everyday we catch plenty of fish.)

Ankadwan an mapya u niyani,
ankadwan am umba.
(Sometimes that harvest is good,
sometimes it is not.) |

7. To show PCV around the house

Niyaya u kwarto mu.
(This is your room.)

Kadya, niyaya u kwarto mu.
(Come, this is your room.)

Niyaya u kusina.
(This is the kitchen.)

Ari _____ du wanan mu.
(The _____ is on your right side.)

Banyo.
(Bathroom.)

Ari _____ du huli mu.
(The _____ is on your left side.)

Kasilyas.
(Toilet.)

Ari _____ du dichud.
(The _____ is at the back.)

8. To ask location of (part of the house)

Ara jinu u _____?
(Where is the _____?)

Ara jinu u _____ jaya?
(Where is the _____ here?)

9. To encourage someone to get some rest

Maynihah ka.
(To rest.)

Makey ka maynihah?
(You want to rest?)

Maynihah ka sichanguryaw
bago ta kuman.
(You may rest now before we eat.)

10. To excuse oneself

Ngay, manma aku na.
(Ok, I'll go ahead.)

Excuse me, mayhihah aku pa.
(Excuse me, I'll rest for a while.)

Excuse me, mangay aku pa du kwarto.
(Excuse me, I'm going to my room.)

Task 1.5 Making small talk about personal information

1. To ask questions on personal life

- a. Travel

Ara mangu biyahe?
(How's the trip?)

Pira ka uras biyahe yapu du Amerika.
(How many hours is the trip from America?)

Mayendes u biyahe yapu du Amerika?
(Is the trip from America a long one?)

- b. Length of stay in the Philippines

Nayendes ka nadja?
(Have you been here long?)

Kangu ka pa nawara du Pilipinas aya?
(When did you arrive here in the Philippines?)

- c. Language learned

Nachinanawu ka sa Ivatan?
(Did you study Ivatan?)

Jinu pinachinanawan mu su Ivatan?
(Where did you study Ivatan?)

	Masulib ka manivatan? (You know how to speak Ivatan?)	Masulib ka na manivatan? (You know already know how to speak Ivatan?)	Makaintindi ka su Ivatan? (Do you understand Ivatan?)
d. Residence	Jinu katdan mu? (Where do you stay/live?)	Jinu katdan mu du (Barangay). (Where do you stay in _____.)	Angu apelyido nu pamilya katdan mo? (What's the name of the family you're living with?)
	Jinu anchi u katdan mu? (Where will you stay/live?)		
e. Educational Attainment	Angu nikavus mu? (What (course) did you finish?)	Angu kurso nikavus mu? (What course did you finish?)	Angu u pinachinanawan mu du kolehiyo? (What did you study in college?)
	Angu kurso mu? (What is your course?)		
f. Place of origin (temperature/ climate)	Mahanebneb du states? (Is it cold in the States?)	Angu kawan sichanguryaw du States? (What is the season in the States now?)	Angu kawan sichanguryaw jinu? (What is the season in your place now?)
2. To respond to questions on personal information			
a. Travel	Mapya. (Fine/Good.)	Mapya. (Fine/Good.)	
		Manggagah. (Tiring.)	
b. Length of stay in Philippines	Umba, 3 pa ka araw/domingo/vuhan. (No, just 3 days/weeks/months.)	Kawara ku pa ka _____. (I only arrived last _____.)	Umba, tatdu ku pa ka araw jaya. (No, I've only been here for 3 days.)

c. Language learned	Oon, nachinanawu aku du (training site). (Yes, I studied at _____.)	Oon, nachinanawu aku su Ivatan du (training site). (Yes, I studied Ivatan at _____.)	Oon, nachinanawu aku su dekey a Ivatan. (Yes, I studied a little Ivatan.)
	Oon, masulib aku. (Yes, I know.)	Oon, pero dekey. (Yes, a little.)	Masulib aku maylilyak su Ivatan. (I know how to speak Ivatan.)
	Oon, makaintindi aku. (Yes, I understand.)	Oon, masulib aku maylilyak su Ivatan. (Yes, I know how to speak Ivatan.)	Oon, aru dana chapatak kua Ivatan. (Yes, I already know a lot in Ivatan.)
d. Residence	Du _____. (In/At _____.)	Matda aku du _____. (I stay/live in _____.)	
	Jaya du _____. (Here in/at _____.)	Matda aku anchi du _____. (I will stay in/at _____.)	
	Dunguryaw. (There.)		
e. Educational attainment	course/degree (state)		
f. Place of origin (Temperature/ Climate)	Oon, mahanebneb. (Yes, very cold.)	Oon, makuhat. (Yes, it's hot.)	

Task 1.6 Informing host family about intention of stepping-out

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. To express one's
intention to leave | Kumaru aku.
(I'm leaving.) | Mian ngayan ku.
(I'm going somewhere.) | Mian ngayan ku gichamavukhas/
chamakuyab/sichamahep.
(I'm going somewhere this morning/
afternoon/tonight.) |
| 2. To ask where
one is going | Jinu?
(Where?) | | |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Jinu ngayan mu?
(Where are you going?) | Jinu ngayan mu aya?
(Where are you going?) | |
| 3. To state where one is going | Du _____.
(There in/at _____.)

Dunguryaw.
(There.) | Du gagan.
(Just outside.) | Mangay aku du _____.
(I'm going to the _____.)

Mangay aku du vahay ni _____.
(I'm going to the house of _____.) |
| 4. To ask one's purpose for leaving | Angu parinin mu dawri?
(What are you going to do there?) | Angu parinin mu du _____?
(What will you do in _____.)

Angu yangay mu dawri?
(Why are you going there?) | Angu pa uyangay mu dawri?
(Why do you go there?) |
| 5. To state one's purpose for leaving | Bisitahen ku si (name of person).
(I'm going to visit _____.) | Chiban ku pa u project namen du
(site of assignment).
(I'm going to visit our project in/at
(site of assignment).) | Machisisirin akupa di _____.
(I have to talk to _____.) |

Task 1.7 Explaining PCV project assignment to the local community

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. To ask about PCV's project | Angu project mu?
(What is your project?)

Angu plano mu?
(What is your plan?) | Angu project aya parinin mu?
(What project are you doing?)

Angu pinaplano mu aya a parinin?
(What are you planning to do?) | Angu project aya plano mu du site mu?
(What project are you planning to do at your site?) |
| 2. To state the project and/or plans | (State name of project.) | _____ u project ku.
(My project is _____.)

Mamarin aku su _____.
(I will make _____.) | |

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | | Nu project ku an kumapet du _____
(My project is about _____.) | Plano ku mamarin su: _____
(I'm planning to make _____.) |
| 3. To ask how project will address needs of the community | Para jinu uri? | Angu maysidung na nawri?
(What's that for?)
(What help can that give?) | Angu maysidung na nawri du tau-tau.
(How can that be of help?)
(How can that be of help to the people?) |
| 4. To state how project will address needs of the community | Dagdag ya du tangdan da. | Dagdag ya du tangdan da
(An additional income to them.)
daily wage.) | (An additional income to their |
| 5. To ask about PCV's role in the project | Angu trabaho mu du project aya?
(What is your job/role in the project?) | | |
| 6. To state PCV's role in the project | Sidungen ku sa u maytaketakey/
mangamong.
(I will help the farmers/fishermen.) | | |

Maymuhamuha kami su _____.
(We will plant _____.)

Machimiting aku du teachers jaya.
(To have meeting with the teachers here.)

Mamarin kami su _____.
(We will make _____.)

Sumidung aku manta su (fundo/libro).
(To help look for _____.)

Task 1.8 Expressing humor

1. To tell a joke Mian'joke ku.
(I have a joke.)

Mian chapatak ku a mavid a joke.
(I know of a good joke.)

Mian chapatak ku a mangayayak a "joke".
(I know of a funny joke.)

67

- a. Angu du Hapon u marahet?
(What's ugly in Japanese?)

68

b. Angu?
(What?)

a. Akmay-imu?
(Literally: looks like you.)
: Spoken with a Japanese accent.

2. To respond to
a joke

Angu uri?
(What is it?)

Oon, corny.
(Oh! it's corny.)

Ok, ah.
(That's good.)

Ngay, angu uri?
(What is it?)

Mangayayak ava.
(It's not funny.)

Ok, u joke mu, a!
(Your joke is good.)

TOPIC 2: LANGUAGE TO MANAGE LEARNING

Task 2.1: Identifying language to be used in communication

<u>Competencies</u>	<u>Basic</u>	<u>Intermediate</u>	<u>Advanced</u>
1. To state level of ability to speak TL	Masulib aku ava manivatan. (I don't know how to speak Ivatan.) Masulib aku manivatan. (I know how to speak Ivatan.)	Uyod aku ava masulib a manivatan. (I don't speak Ivatan very well.) Masulib aku pero dekey. (I know just a little.)	Papere chapatak ku. (I know just a few words.)
2. To state level of ability to understand TL	Makaintindi aku su dekey. (I can understand a little.)	Uyod ku ava maintindi. (I don't understand very well.)	

Task 2.2 Making request about manner of speech

1. To ask someone to repeat	Pirwahan/Maparin an pirwahan. (Repeat/Please repeat.)	Pirwahan mu pa. (Please repeat.)
2. To verify another person's understanding	Angu? (What?) Angu kunmu?/ Angu vinata mu? (What did you say?)	
3. To ask someone to pause/stop speaking for a moment	Niyeng ava. (Wait a minute.)	Kawadian mu. (Slow down (slowly).)

Task 2.3 Eliciting meanings in TL

71

1. To ask for meaning	Angu u (<u>English word</u>)? (What is _____?)	Angu u chakey na vatahen nu (<u>English word</u>)?
-----------------------	---	--

72

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

(Definition/
Explanation)

(What does _____ mean?)

Angu u vatahen mu aya?
(What do you mean?/What are you saying?)

2. To state meaning (Meaning).

3. To ask how to say something in TL Angu (English word) du Ivatan?
(What is _____ in Ivatan?)

Maypangu ku vatahen u (English word)
du Ivatan?
(How do I say _____ in Ivatan?)

4. To state how to say something in TL (Ivatan word)

(Ivatan word) ya du Ivatan.
(It's _____ in Ivatan.)

5. To ask appropriateness of certain expressions in a given situation Ari husto?
(Is it correct?)

Ari husto vinata ku?
(Did I say it right?)

Task 2.4 Ensuring communication is clear

1. To state lack of understanding Maintindi ku ava.
(I don't understand.)

Maintindi ku ava u vatahen mu.
(I don't understand what you're saying.)

2. To state confusion Malito aku.
(I'm confused.)

3. To confirm understanding Maintindi ku.
(I understand.)

Maintindi ku na imu.
(I understand you now.)

TOPIC 3: FOOD

Task 3.1: Finding about (new) food

Competencies	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
1. To ask name of food	Angu ya/uri/nunguryaw? (What's this/that/that?)	Angu itawag mu ja/dawri/dunguryaw? (What do you call this/that/that?)	
2. To state name of food	(Name of food) ya/uri/nunguryaw. (It's/That's)		
3. To ask about taste of food	Angu taham na? (What's the taste?)	Angu taham na niya/nunguryaw/nawri? (What's the taste of this/that/that?)	
4. To describe taste of food. ya/uri/nunguryaw. (It's)		
	Manawnas. (Sweet.)		
	Mapayit. (Salty.)		
	Mangpad. (Bitter.)		
	Manchit. (Spicy.)		
	Mangalabichit. (Sour.)		
	Matavang. (Bland.)		
75 5. To ask how food is prepared	Maypangu ya rutungan? (How is this cooked.)	Maypangu mu ya rutungan? (How do you cook this?)	76

Kuditan ya.
(You peel this (the skin) off.)

Task 3.3. Offering/responding to an offer of (new) food

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. To offer food | Manghap ka.
(Get/Have some.) | Manghap ka pa.
(Get/Have some more.) | |
| | | Tahaman mu ya.
(Taste this/Try it.) | |
| 2. To respond to offer of food by accepting | Ngay.
(Okay.) | | |
| | Jus mamahes.
(Thank you.) | | |
| 3. To respond to offer of food by refusing | | Ngay, mabsuy aku pa.
(Thanks, I'm still full.) | |
| | Anchiyaw.
(Later on, thanks.) | | |
| | Makey aku ava.
(I don't like.) | | |
| 4. To state reason for request | Mabsuy aku.
(I'm full.) | Tayka ku pa kuman.
(I've just finished eating.) | Kuman aku ava su _____.
(I don't eat _____.) |
| | Bawal, e.
(It's not good for me.) | | |
| 5. To encourage/insist someone try food offered | Kapanghap mu pa.
(Have/Get some more.) | | |

6. To describe how food is prepared

- | | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| a. Method | Pinirito.
(Deep-fried.) | Nipirito.
(It's deep-fried.) |
| b. Temperature | Masdesdep an makuhat.
(It's better if it's served hot.) | |
| c. Form | Mata.
(Raw.) | Rutungan u _____.
(The _____ is cooked.) |
| d. Consistency | Mahaneng.
(It's oily/greasy.) | |
| | Maasoy.
(It is soupy.) | |
| | Makulay / Arava u asoy.
(Dry / There's no broth.) | |
| e. Parts | Mian asi kan tava.
(There's meat/fat.) | |
| | Tuhatuhanag.
(Bones.) | |
| f. Ingredients | Mian (<u>ingredients</u>).
(There's _____.) | |

Task 3.2 Finding out how to eat new food

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. To ask manner of eating food | Maypangu ya kanen?
(How do you eat this?) | |
| 2. To explain/ describe manner of eating | Akteven mu.
(You cut it.) | Aktekten ya.
(Cut this (into pieces).) |

Kakan mu pa.
(Eat some more.)

Kuman dana.
(C'mon, eat.)

Masnek ka ava.
(Don't be shy.)

Task 3.4 Preparing food

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1. To ask about need for food/drink | Mapteng ka?
(Are you hungry?)

Mawaw ka?
(Are you thirsty?) | Makey ka kuman/minum?
(Would you like (something) to eat/drink?)

Makey ka nu inumen?
(Would you care for something to drink?) | Angu chakey mu kanen/inumen?
(What would you like to eat/drink?) |
| 2. To state need for food/drink | Mapteng aku.
(I'm hungry.)

Mawaw aku.
(I'm thirsty.) | Makey aku kuman/minum.
(I'd like to eat/drink _____.)

Makey aku nu (name of food).
(I like/want _____.) | |
| 3. To ask about ingredients needed | Angu sa u rekado na niya?
(What are the ingredients of this?)

Kian (name of ingredients) na niya?
(Does this have _____?) | Pinangayan mu ya su (name of ingredients).
(Did you put _____ in it?)

Angu nisirbi mu jaya?
(What did you use in this?) | |

TOPIC 4: SHOPPING

Task 4.1: Locating sources of needed items

Competencies

Basic

1. To ask sources of needed items

Mian (needed item) du (place).
(Is there _____ in _____.)

2. To state sources of needed item

Ja/Dudaw/Dunguryaw.
(Just here/there/there.)

Sigurado du (name of source).
(Maybe in/at _____.)

Dudaw.
(There.)

Intermediate

Jinu panadiwan su (needed item).
(Where can I buy _____?)

Mian dakawan ja su _____?
(Do they sell _____ here?)

Pruyban mu (name of source).
(Try the _____.)

Tarek a mian du (name of source).
(There might be (some) in/at _____.)

Advanced

Jinu paru panadiwan su (needed item)?
(Where do you think can I buy _____?)

Pruyban mu du (name of source) ta tarek a mian.
(Try at/in _____ and you might find one.)

Task 4.2: Selecting items

1. To ask what item is needed

Angu chitahen mu/niyo?
(What are you looking for?)

Angu kaylangan mi/niyo?
(What do you need?)

Angu chakey mo/niyo?
(What do you want?)

2. To state what item is needed

Mian (needed item) niyo?
(Do you have _____?)

Angu chitahen niyo, Mr./Mrs.?
(What are you looking for Mr./Mrs.?)

Angu chakey/kaylangan niyo, Mr./Mrs.?
(What do you want/need, Mr./Mrs.?)

Maparin a chuban u (item) niyo?
(Can I see you _____?)

Makey sana aku manadiw su
(needed item).
(I'd like to buy (some) _____.)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|
| 3. To ask preference about needed item | Angu color/size?
(What color/size?) | Angu color chakey mu?
(What color do you like?) | |
| 4. To state preferences about needed items | (Color/Size)

Mian (color/size)?
(Is there _____?/Do you have?) | Makey aku nu (color/size)?
(I like _____.) | (I like _____.) |
| 5. To ask where an item is located within a market area or store | Jinu u (location)?
(Where's the _____.) | Jinu u (location) ja?
(Where's the _____ here?) | |
| 6. To give direction within a market area or within a store | Katangked nu (location).
(Beside the _____.)

Du (location).
(In/At _____.) | | |

Task 4.3 Determining price

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. To ask price | Manipira?
(How much?)

Manipira ya/uri/u nunguryaw.
(How much is this/tha/that?) | Manipira u (_____) nu item?
(How much is _____ of _____?) | |
| 2. To state price | _____ pesos.
(_____ pesos.)

_____ pesos dana.
(Only/Just _____ pesos.) | _____ pesos u (quantity).
(_____ pesos _____) | Ituroh ko na jimu su _____ pesos.
(I'll just give it to you for _____ pesos.) |
| 3. To complain about the price | Jaynin na!
(It's expensive!) | Aysus, jaynin na!
(It's too expensive!) | |

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 4. To negotiate a bargain | Arava discount?
(Is there no discount?) | Maparin may discount.
(Can I get a discount?) |
| 5. To insist on original price | Maparin pa ava pakaruan uri?
(The price can't be reduced further/
I can't reduce the price for that anymore.) | |
| 6. To agree to a price | Ngay dana.
(Alright.) | |
| 7. To disagree with price(And not make a purchase) | Maynin! Inulay mu na!
(It's expensive! Never mind/Don't bother.) | Jaynin inulay mu na.
(It's so expensive, never mind/
don't bother.) |
| | Inulay mu na.
(Never mind/Don't bother.) | |
| 8. To pay | Tiya u pamaga ku.
(Here is my payment.) | |
| 9. To ask for change (if purchase is made | Sinsilyo ku?
(My change?) | Miss, mian pa u sinsilyo ku du _____.
(Miss, I still have some change from the
_____.) |
| 10. To ask for correct change | Kulang ya.
(It's not enough.) | Kulang u sinsilyo niyo.
(You didn't give me enough change.) |
| | | Miss, mian pa u sinsilyo ku du _____.
(Miss, I still have some change from the
_____.) |
| 11. To ask for a receipt | Nu resibo ku.
(Where is my receipt.) | |
| 12. To give a receipt | Tiya.
(Here it is.) | Tiya u resibo mu/niyo.
(Here is your receipt.) |

TOPIC 5: TRANSPORTATION
Task 5.1: Taking local transportation

<u>Competencies</u>	<u>Basic</u>	<u>Intermediate</u>	<u>Advanced</u>
1. To state desired local destination	Du (<u>desired destination</u>). (To _____.)	Makey aku mangay du _____. (I would like to go to _____.)	
2. To ask best type of transportation	Angu sakayan ku? (What <u>means of transportation</u> will I take?)	Angu hapen ku sakayan? (What ride do I take?)	Maparin ayamen yapu jaya manda du (<u>desired destination</u>)? (Could one walk to _____ from here?)
3. To state best type of transportation	(<u>Means of transportation</u>). Sumakay aku jinu? (Where will I take a ride?)	Sumakay ka du (<u>means of transportation</u>). (Take a _____.)	Arava u dyip dawri. Kaylangan may (<u>means of transportation</u>) ka. (There are no jeepneys there. You need to take a _____.)
4. To ask location of pick-up points for local transportation			
5. To state location of pick-up point	Jinu, stasyon nu dyip? (Where's the jeepney station?) Masngen du _____. (Near the _____.)		
6. To ask route of vehicle	Mangay ya jinu? (Where is this (<u>vehicle</u>) going?)	Manahan ya jinu? (Where does this vehicle pass?)	Manahan ya du _____. (Will this pass by/through _____.?)
7. To state route of vehicles	Du _____. (In/At/Through _____.)	Manahan ava ya du _____. (This won't pass through _____.)	
8. To state destination if not already stated	Du _____. (In/At/Through _____.)	Gumchin aku du _____. (I'll get off at _____.)	

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 9. To ask fare | Manipira?
(How much?) | Manipira mamanda du _____.
(How much is it up to _____.) |
| 10. To state fare | P _____. | P _____ du asa.
(P _____ each.) |
| 11. To ask for change | Sinsilyo ku?
(My change please?) | Manipira u pamasaha?
(How much is the fare?) |
| 12. To ask where to get off for a given destination | Jinu agchinan ko?
(Where will I get off?) | |
| 13. To state where to get off on a given destination | Ja/Dudaw.
(Here/There.)

Du kanto.
(At the corner.) | Ja dana.
(I'm getting off here.) |
| 14. To ask the driver to stop vehicle | Para!
(Stop!) | |

Task 5.2 Taking a trip

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. To state destination out of town | Mangay aku du _____. | Makey aku mangay du _____.
(I'm going to _____.) | (I'd like to go to _____.) |
| 2. To ask about best type of transportation to take | Maparin a may _____ mangay du
(location).
(Can I take a _____ to (location)?) | Angu maparin ku sakayan mangay du (state destination)?
(What ride should I take in going to _____.?) | |
| 3. To state best type of transportation to take | Bapor.
(Boat/Ship.)

Eroplano.
(Airplane.) | Kailangan may bapor ka.
(You need to take the boat/ship.) | |

4. To ask location of given transportation center Ara jini terminal?
(Where's the terminal?)
5. To state location of transportation center Masngen du _____
(Near the _____.)
6. To ask destination Jinu ngayan mu?
(Where are you going?)
7. To ask the schedule of services to the stated destination or length of trip Kararaw?
(Everyday.)
8. To state schedule of trip Alas-onse.
(Eleven o'clock.)
9. To ask distance of trip Pira ka uras u biyahe?
(How long is the trip?/How many hours is the trip?)

Marayi ja ya?
(Is it far from here?)
10. To state distance of trip Nga _____ kilometro.
(Around _____ kilometers.)

Masngen ja.

Mayvuh an holiday?
(Only on holiday?)

Angu uras kakaru/kawara nu
(transportation)?
(What time does the transportation leave/arrive?)

Kumaru an _____
(It leaves at _____.)

Pira ka kilometro manda du _____?
(How many kilometers is it to _____?)

Marayi uri ja ya?
(Is that far from here?)

Manngu su ! ayendes u biyahe yapu jaya manda du (destination)?
(How long is the trip from here to (destination)?

Kumaru u bus an (time) as mawara an.
(The bus leaves at _____ and arrives at _____.)

94

11. To ask if ticket
if to be one way
or round trip
- (It's near here.)
One way?
(One way?)

Makey ka nu _____ ticket?
(Would you like _____ ticket?)

Angu chakey mu ticket one way
anmana round trip?
(What ticket would you like, one
way or a round trip?)

12. To ask payments
procedure (when/
who) to pay
- Jinu pamagan?
(Where will I pay?)

13. To state payment
procedure
- Du conductor/driver..
(To the conductor/driver.)

Ja.
(Here.)

TOPIC 6: HEALTH

Task 6.1: Getting medical help

<u>Competencies</u>	<u>Basic</u>	<u>Intermediate</u>	<u>Advanced</u>
1. To state that one is sick	<p>Mahuhod aku. (I feel dizzy.)</p> <p>Narawa aku. (I'm wounded.)</p>	<p>Akmay maganit aku. (I think I'm sick.)</p> <p>Marahet inaynawan ku. (I'm not feeling well.)</p> <p>Akmay maynguhad aku. (Looks like I'm coming down with a fever.)</p>	<p>Marahet inaynawan ku takwan maynguhad aku. (I'm not feeling well because I have a fever.)</p>
2. To state body parts that hurts	<p>Maynin uho ku. (My headaches/I have a headache.)</p>	<p>Maynin uho ku. (My head aches./I've a headache.)</p>	<p>Maynin uho ku takwan du puyat. (My head aches because of lack of sleep.)</p>
3. To state need for help	<p>Sidungen mu yaken. (Help me.)</p>	<p>Kaylangan ku sidung mu. (I need your help.)</p>	<p>Maparin mu yaken a sidungen? (Can you please help me?)</p>
4. To state need for medical supplies	<p>Ara u medisina mu? (Do you have some medicine?)</p> <p>Mian aspirin mu? (Do you have some aspirin?)</p> <p>Makey aku nu aspirin. (I want (some) aspirin.)</p>	<p>Kaylangan ku u mapaduktor. (I need to see the doctor.)</p> <p>Makey aku magpa ospital. (I want to go to the hospital.)</p>	<p>Kaylangan ku minum su medisina. (I need to take (some) medicine.)</p> <p>Kailangan ku mangay du ospital. (I need to go to the hospital.)</p>
5. To ask where medical help can be obtained	<p>Ara jinu botika? (Where is the drug store?)</p>	<p>Jinu ospital ja? (Where is the hospital here?)</p> <p>Masngen ja u hospital? (Is the hospital near here?)</p>	

- | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|--|
| 6. | To state where
medical help can
be obtained | Du bayan.
(In town.)

Masngen du timban.
(Near the church.) | | |
| 7. | To ask direction
to a medical
facility/service | Jinu vahay nu doktor?
(Where is the doctor's house?)

Aru jinu ospital?
(Where's the hospital?) | Jinu kavuyan ku su vahay ni Doktor?
(Where can I find the doctor's home?) | |
| 8. | To ask for
availability
medical help/
service | Si Dr. Reyes?
of | Ara si Dr. Reyes?
(Is Dr. Reyes in?) | (Is Dr. Reyes in?) |
| 9. | To state
availability/
inavailability
of medical help/
service | Taytu.
(He's here.)

Ari du sahad.
(He's inside.) | Ari changuryaw du ospital si
Dr. Cruz.
(Dr. Cruz is in the hospital now.) | Anchiyaw pa mawara si Dr. Cruz.
(Dr. Cruz is coming in later.)

Mawara ava si Dr. Cruz sicharaw.
(Dr. Cruz is not coming today.) |

IVATAN GLOSSARY

**Mary Rose Elep
Material Developer**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere thanks go to Dr. Arthur G. Crisfield, Training Officer, who initiated the development of a glossary for use by Peace Corps Volunteers at Pre-Service Training; Language Coordinators Yda Liongson and Betchie Jabson who headed the first group that worked on glossaries and who developed this Tagalog glossary; Tony Ordiz and Fe Quijano, Language Coordinator and Assistant Language Coordinator, respectively, who continued to refine the work through the Language Materials Development Project; Mary Rose Elep who provided additional items and editorial assistance; and other Peace Corps Staff who contributed to the making of this material.

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist
September 1990

Explanatory Notes

The words appearing in this glossary are based on the Core Competencies used at Pre-Service Training. However, other relevant vocabulary has been included for PCV's continuing language study at their sites.

Abbreviations used are the following:

N	Noun
V	Ver
ADV	Adverb
ADJ	Adjective
P	Pronoun
C	Conjunction/Connector
Q	Question Word
PA	Particle
EX	Expression
PP	Preposition
PV	Pseudo Ver
A-F	Actor Focus
O-F	Object Focus
L-F	Locative Focus
I-F	Instrumental Focus
B-F	Benefactive Focus
IMP	Imperative
INF	Infinitive
Var	Variant

As a guide to proper pronunciation, accent marks are used to indicate which syllable or syllables are to be stressed.

An acute accent (/) is used to mark the strongest stress in the word while the circumflex accent (^) is used when the final syllable is stressed and at the same time has a glottal stop.

The appendix contains a list of all roots of the verbs found in the glossary.

abogádo	(N)
Abril	(N)
aktékteven	(V)
aktevén	(V)
adán	(ADJ)
agchínan	(EX)
Agosto	(N)
ahbú	(ADV)
ahub	(N)
ahsúng	(N)
ak-key	(N)
akmáy	(PP)
alá/alás	(PA)
amâ	(N)
Amerikano	(N)
among	(N)
an	(PA)
an	(C)
anak	(N)
aneneý	(EX)
an Biernes	(ADV)
anchi	(PA)
anchi	(V)
anchiyaw	(C)
andelak	(ADV)
an Domingo	(ADV)
ankadwán	(ADV)
ankadwán dana	(ADV)
anem	(ADJ)
anghen	(ADJ)
angu	(Q)
angut	(N)
an Huwebes	(ADV)
ani	(N)
anín	(N)
an Lunes	(ADV)
an Martes	(ADV)
an Miyerkules	(ADV)
anmangu	(Q)
aneb	(N)
an Sabado	(ADV)
anus	(N)
apat	(ADJ)
apelyido	(N)
apon	(N)
apóy	(N)
aran	(C)
aranangu	(P)
arajinu	(Q)

lawyer
April
to slice/cut into pieces (INF); slice (IMP)
cut
old things
where will you get off
August
below; under
smoke
creek
appetite
looks like; as is; similar
time marker as in ... uwatro
father
American
fish
future time marker
if
child
ouch
on Friday
future marker
well
afterwards/later
tomorrow
on Sunday
sometimes; occasionally
next time
six
how var. MAYPANGU
what
smell; odor
on Thursday
harvest
typhoon
on Monday
on Thursday
on Wednesday
when (future)
shutter
on Saturday
year
four
surname
dew
fire
even
anything; whatever
where (existential locative)

aru	(ADJ)	plenty; lots
arava	(P)	none var ABU
araw	(N)	day; sun
as	(C)	and
asa	(ADJ)	one
asapuhō	(ADJ)	ten
asi,	(N)	meat; fruit
asin	(N)	salt
asoy	(N)	soup
asukar	(N)	sugar
atbáy	(S)	to answer (INF); will answer (A-F)
atamu	(P)	all; everyone; everything
atép	(N)	roof
antis	(N)	sugar apple
aváng	(N)	nape
avu	(N)	ash
awan	(N)	age
aytu	(S)	there is/are/was were
		will be/has/have
ayub	(N)	blanket
babay	(EX)	goodbye
bago	(ADV)	before Var. MANAM
baka	(N)	cow
balita	(N)	news
balita	(S)	bring/tell the news
baryo	(N)	bathroom
bapor	(N)	boat; ship
barangay	(N)	small community
bas	(N)	bus
baso	(N)	drinking glass
basta	(C)	as long as
bawal	(PV)	not allowed; prohibited
bawang	(N)	garlic
bayawas	(N)	guava
bedbed	(N)	coiling; bundle
beer	(N)	beer
beinte	(ADJ)	twenty
beinte singko	(ADJ)	twenty-five
bilin	(N)	request; order
binata	(N)	young man; bachelor
bisita	(N)	visitor; guest
bisitahen	(S)	visit/see (IMP); will be visited (O-F)
biyahe	(N)	journey; trip; travel
bote	(N)	bottle
botika	(N)	drugstore
buena manu	(N)	first customer
bulyas	(N)	onions
chadaw	(N)	love
chamahep	(ADV)	tonight

chamakuyab	(ADV)	this afternoon
chamavukhas	(ADV)	this morning
chapatak	(PV)	know
chiban	(V)	to see; to look at somebody; will see at somebody
chidat	(N)	lightning
chita	(V)	to look for (INF); will look for (A-F)
chichimit	(N)	eyelid
chichiray	(N)	eyebrow
chimuy	(N)	rain
chimuy	(V)	to rain (INF)
chinagagan	(ADJ)	tired; exhausted
chito	(N)	dog
chivan	(V)	to come along (INF, A-F)
combinto	(N)	convent
conduktor	(N)	conductor
da	(PA)	they; them
dadima	(ADJ)	five
dadwa	(ADJ)	two
dagdag	(ADJ)	additional
dakaw	(V)	to sell (INF)
dakawan	(N)	store
dalaga	(N)	a young lady; an unmarried woman
dana	(EX)	expression used in convincing someone to do a favor
dangu	(Q)	whose
danguy	(N)	face
danum	(N)	water
dawa	(C)	that is why
dawri/dudaw	(P)	there (near the listener but far from the speaker)
dekey	(ADJ)	little; small
dichud	(ADJ)	at the back of
diretso	(ADV)	straight ahead; directly
disisaes	(ADJ)	sixteen
disisiyete	(ADJ)	seventeen
disinuwebe	(ADJ)	nineteen
disiotso	(ADJ)	eighteen
maydisna	(V)	sit (IMP); to sit (INF); will sit (A-F)
disnan	(N)	chair
Disyembre	(N)	December
diyes	(ADJ)	ten
dos	(ADJ)	two
dose	(ADJ)	twelve
du	(C)	while; when
du		place marker meaning in, at
dunguryaw	(P)	there (yonder)
dyip	(N)	jeepney

Enero	(N)
eroplano	(N)
espihu	(N)
eskuwelahan	(N)
gagan	(ADV)
gatas	(N)
jisa	(S)
gisahen	(S)
gumchin	(S)
Hapon	(N)
huli	(ADV)
Hulyo	(N)
Hunyo	(N)
husto	(ADJ)
huvuk	(ADJ)
ichadaw	(N)
ichan	(N)
ikuhat	(S)
imu	(P)
ina	(N)
inapoy	(N)
inaynawan	(N)
inmaya	(N)
intindi	(S)
Insik	(N)
inulay mu na	(EX)
irutung	(N)
itan	(N)
jaken	(P)
jamen	(P)
jaten	(P)
jaya	(P)
jaynin	(EX)
jimu	(P)
jinu	(P)
jinu	(Q)
jirana	(P)
jira	(P)
jira pa	(P)
jira niyo	(P)
jus mamahes	(EX)
ka	(P)
ka	(PA)
ka	(PA)
kadaday	(N)
kadin	(N)
kadumi-dumingo	(ADV)
kadya	(S)
kafe	(N)

January
airplane
mirror
school
outside
milk
saute
is being sauteed (O-F)
go down; get off (IMP, A-F)
Japanese (people)
left
July
June
correct; right
middle
love
main dish; viand
to hate (INF, A-F)
you (singular) Var KA
mother
cooked rice
feeling
ember
to understand (INF, O-F)
Chinese; Taiwanese
never mind; don't bother
firewood
rope; string
mine; my for/with me
for/with us; ours (exclusive)
for/with us; ours (inclusive)
here Var Ja
very expensive
for/with you; yours
to; for; with you
where
his/hers
to; for; with them
theirs
yours (plural)
thank you
you (singular)
past time marker
linker; connector Var A
nickname
goat
every Sunday; every week; weekly
come (IMP, A-F)
coffee

kagchin	(ADV)	downstairs
kakakteh	(N)	brothers/sisters
kakan	(V)	to eat more (INF); eat more (IMP, A-F)
kaku-vot	(N)	spouse
kakuyab	(ADV)	yesterday
kalabasa	(N)	squash
kalinda	(N)	calendar
kama	(N)	bed
kamahen	(ADV)	last night
kamakuyab	(ADV)	yesterday afternoon
kamates	(N)	tomato
kamavekhas	(ADV)	this morning
kamaya	(N)	mabolo (fruit)
kami	(P)	we (exclusive) Var YAMEN
kaminsakuyab	(ADV)	day before yesterday
kaminsawan	(ADV)	last year
kamnan	(N)	aunt
kamu	(P)	you (plural) Var INYO
kan	(C)	and (for persons) Var KANI
kanakan a	(N)	young man; bachelor
kananma Dumingo	(ADV)	last week; last Sunday
kananma vuhan	(ADV)	last month
kanekanen	(N)	assortment of foods
kanen	(N)	food
kangu	(Q)	when (past)
kanimu pa	(EX)	same to you
kanto	(N)	corner
kanu	(C)	and (for things)
kapanghap	(V)	to get more (INF); will get more (A-F);
		get more
karam	(N)	rat
kararaw	(ADV)	daily; everyday
karpentero	(N)	carpenter
karu	(V)	to leave (INF, A-F)
kasilyas	(N)	rest room
kastila	(N)	Spaniard
kataysa	(N)	cousin
katayog	(N)	brother/sister-in-law
katdan	(V)	live/stay (A-F)
katorse	(ADJ)	fourteen
katuhong	(N)	neighbor
katuvang	(ADV)	across
kavahayan	(N)	nation/town
kavuhan-vuhan	(ADV)	every month; monthly
kawadian	(ADV)	slowly
kawan	(N)	years; weather
kawayakan	(V)	to forget (INF, O-F)
kawud	(N)	oar; paddle

kayat	(V)	climb (IMP, O-F); to climb (INF)
kaychen	(V)	to sleep (INF, A-F)
kaychiyaw	(ADV)	earlier; a while ago
kaylangan	(PV)	need; necessary; should
kayu	(N)	tree
kayvan	(N)	friend
kilometro	(N)	kilometer
kinse	(ADJ)	fifteen
klase	(N)	kind; sort
kolor	(N)	color
kulang	(N)	lacking
kuman	(V)	to eat (INF, A-F)
kumapet	(PP)	about
kamaru	(V)	leave (IMP, A-F); to leave (INF)
kun ku	(EX)	I said
kun mu	(EX)	you said
kurso	(N)	course
kusina	(N)	kitchen
kuditan	(V)	to peel (INF, O-F)
kuko	(N)	finger nail
kulang	(ADJ)	not enough; lacking
kutay	(N)	oranges
kutsilyo	(N)	knife
kuwarenta	(ADJ)	fourty
kuwarenta y	(ADJ)	fourty
singko		
kuwatro	(ADJ)	four
kwarto	(N)	room
lagaw	(N)	neck
lamisa	(N)	table
langgen	(V)	to boil (INF); will boil (O-F); boil (IMP)
laylay	(N)	dress
leer	(V)	to read (INF); will read (A-F)
libro	(N)	book
linis	(V)	to clean (INF); will clean (O-F); clean (IMP)
liyak	(N)	sound
lola	(N)	grandmother
lolo	(N)	grandfather
lugar	(N)	place
lukuy	(N)	bolo; large knife
maasoy	(ADJ)	soupy; watery
mabsuy	(ADJ)	full (as in stomach)
makalu	(ADJ)	early
machimiting	(V)	to have a meeting (INF, A-F)
machichinawu	(V)	study (IMP, A-F); to study (INF)
madidiw	(V)	feel (A-F)
maduho	(ADJ)	sleepy
maganit	(ADJ)	feels sick
magulang	(ADJ)	thin; skinny

magpahospital	(V)	to be confined in a hospital (INF, A-F)
maha	(ADJ)	crazy; nuts
mahakay	(N)	boy; men; male
mahanebneb	(ADJ)	cold
mahaneng	(ADJ)	oily; greasy
mahara	(ADJ)	severe
mahay	(ADJ)	late
mahep	(N)	night
mahma	(ADJ)	soft
mahudhud	(V)	feels dizzy; is feeling dizzy (A-F)
mahumis	(ADJ)	cheap
makaintindi	(V)	is able to understand'
makaru	(V)	to have plenty (INF); have plenty (IMP, O-F)
makaycheh	(V)	to sleep (INF, A-F)
makayhawa	(V)	to be careful (INF, A-F)
makehenet	(ADJ)	hard
maket/sumuli	(ADJ)	angry; mad
makey	(PV)	want; like
makey sana	(EX)	would like to
makuhat	(ADJ)	hot
makulay	(ADJ)	dry; parched
makuyab	(N)	afternoon
mausto	(V)	fast
malito	(V)	is confused (A-F)
malkem	(ADJ)	old (person)
malutong	(ADJ)	crispy
mamarin	(V)	make/do (IMP, A-F); to make; do (INF)
mamchit	(ADJ)	spicy; hot; punget
mamidi	(V)	to choose (INF, A-F); choose (IMP)
manadiw	(V)	to buy (INF), will buy (A-F)
managalog	(V)	to speak Tagalog (A-F)
manahan	(V)	is leaking (O-F)
manahan	(V)	pass (IMP); to pass (INF, L-F)
manakem	(V)	to remember (INF, A-F)
manam	(PA)	future time marker
manam/kaychuwa	(ADV)	before
manapa	(ADJ)	tard; acrid; (as in unripe banana)
manaru/mayid	(ADJ)	long
manawji	(ADJ)	last
manawji a awan	(ADV)	next year
manawji a Dumingo	(ADV)	next week
manawji naraw	(ADV)	day after tomorrow
manda	(PP)	until
mangalabichit	(ADJ)	sour
mangamong	(V)	to fish (INF, A-F); go fishing (IMP)
mangamong	(N)	fisherman
mangawud	(V)	to paddle (INF, A-F)
mangay	(V)	go (IMP, L-F)
mangayayak	(ADJ)	funny; queer

manggagah	(ADJ)	tiring
mangga	(N)	mango
manghap	(V)	to get (INF); will get (A-F); get (IMP)
mangpad	(ADJ)	bitter
mangsah	(ADJ)	lonely; sad
manggu	(Q)	what; how (quantity)
manipira	(Q)	how much (cost)
manivitan	(N)	speaks Ivatan (A-F)
manma	(V)	to go ahead (INF, A-F)
manta	(V)	to look for (INF, A-F)
manuk	(N)	chicken
mapangtu	(ADJ)	industrious
maparin	(V)	can
maparin	(ADJ)	impossible
mapaw	(ADJ)	light (as in weight)
mapayas	(ADJ)	rough (as in texture)
mapayit	(ADJ)	salty
mapteng	(ADJ)	hungry
mapya	(ADJ)	fine/good
marahem	(ADJ)	deep
marahet	(ADJ)	not good; ugly; rotten
maran	(N)	uncle
maraw	(N)	noon
maraw	(N)	to take lunch (INF, A-F)
marayi	(ADJ)	far
Marso	(N)	March
maryos	(V)	to battle (INF, A-F)
masadit	(ADJ)	hard; difficult
masalawsaw	(ADJ)	windy; boastful
masanib	(ADV)	often
masdep	(ADJ)	delicious; good
masnek	(ADJ)	shy; ashamed
masngen	(ADJ)	near
masulib	(ADJ)	intelligent
masulib	(PV)	know
masunong	(ADJ)	easy
mata	(N)	eyes
mata	(ADJ)	raw
matalakak/	(ADJ)	lazy
matamad		
mataya	(ADJ)	fat; obese
matavang	(ADJ)	bland
mavakes	(N)	girly; female
mavasa	(ADJ)	wet; moist
mavat	(V)	to go home (INF, A-F)
mavaw	(ADJ)	cold (as in food)
mavavaw	(ADJ)	shallow
mavaya	(ADJ)	red; ripe
mavid	(ADJ)	beautiful

mavidin	(V)	to stay behind (INF, O-F)
mavi yay	(ADJ)	still alive
mavekhas	(N)	morning
mavuyok	(ADJ)	smelly; foul smell
mawara	(V)	to come (INF, O-F); come (IMP)
mawaw	(V)	is feeling thirsty (A-F)
mawayid	(ADV)	not often; rarely
mawhas	(ADJ)	fine (as in texture)
mawvung	(ADJ)	wide
mayam	(V)	to walk (INF, A-F)
mayangut	(ADJ)	smelly
maydid	(ADJ)	narrow
mayendes	(ADJ)	long
maydak	(ADJ)	white
maylilyak	(V)	to speak (INF, A-F)
maynannget	(ADJ)	warm (pertaining to weather)
maynguhat	(V)	is having a fever (A-F)
maynihah	(V)	to take a rest (INF, A-F)
maynid	(ADJ)	short
maynin	(ADJ)	expensive; costly
maynin	(ADJ)	painful; hurts
Mayo	(N)	May
maypangu	(Q)	how
maysidung	(N)	help; benefit
maytakekey	(N)	farmer
maytatachi	(N)	diarrhea
medecina	(N)	medicine
metdeh	(N)	child
metdeh	(ADJ)	young
mga	(ADV)	around
mian	(P)	have; there is/are/will be
minawa	(EX)	still breathing
minum	(V)	to drink (INF, O-F)
minuto	(N)	minute
mirwa	(ADV)	again
miting	(N)	meeting
motorsiklo	(N)	motorcycle
mu	(P)	you; your
muhamuha	(N)	seedlings
muhamuha	(V)	to plant (INF, A-F)
mumudan	(N)	nose
munisipyo	(N)	municipal office/hall
munot	(ADV)	next
munot	(PP)	next; nearest or adjacent to
muyab	(N)	dinner
na	(P)	he/she; his/hers
naintindi	(V)	is understood (O-F)
nakayapu	(ADJ)	from; since
nanawhen	(V)	to teach (INF); will teach (A-F)

nanawu	(V)	to study (INF, A-F)
nanma		past time marker
nanyeng	(ADV)	immediately
narana/dana	(ADV)	already; now
narawa	(V)	was wounded (A-F)
naw	(P)	that one
nawri	(P)	that Var RAW
nawri sa	(P)	those
naychakuvot	(V)	is married; married (A-F)
ni	(PA)	non-subject for personal names
nikavus	(N)	course finished; educational attainment
nilaneg	(V)	was boiled
niyaya	(P)	this
niyayasa	(P)	these
niyeng ava	(EX)	wait a minute; not now
niyo	(P)	you; your
niyoy	(N)	coconut
nobenta	(ADJ)	ninety
nobenta y singko	(ADJ)	ninety five
Nobiyembre	(N)	November
nungguryaw sa	(P)	those (yonder)
nusyu	(Q)	which (object)
nutung	(V)	to cook (INF, A-F)
nuwebe	(ADJ)	nine
nyipen	(N)	teeth
ngaran	(N)	name
ngay	(EX)	okay
ngayan	(EX)	Where are you going?
ngay dana	(EX)	all right; okay
nguhat	(N)	fever
nguhuy	(N)	cold (flu)
Oktubre	(N)	October
ofisina	(N)	office
onse	(ADJ)	eleven
oon	(ADV)	yes
ospital	(N)	hospital
otchoy	(N)	egg
otro	(PA)	also
otsenta	(ADJ)	eighty
otsenta y singko	(ADJ)	eighty five
otso	(ADJ)	eight
pa	(PA)	still; more; yet
pa	(N)	thigh
padang	(N)	feet
pagad	(N)	carabao
pakaruan	(V)	to reduce; to lessen (INF); will reduce (O-F)
pakaruhen	(V)	to remove (INF); will remove (IMP)
pakuh	(N)	shoulder
palengke	(N)	market

pali	(N)
palyak	(N)
pamaga	(N)
pamagan	(N)
pamandan	(N)
pamangkin	(N)
pamasahe	(N)
pamilya	(N)
panadiwan	(EX)
panay	(N)
pantaw	(N)
papare	(ADJ)
papito	(ADJ)
para	(EX)
para jinu uri	(EX)
paray	(N)
paru	(PA)
pasyente	(N)
payi	(N)
payin	(N)
paytrabahuan	(EX)
Pebrero	(N)
pecha	(N)
pechay	(N)
pero	(C)
pinachichinawan	(EX)
pinasu	(ADJ)
pira	(Q)
pirito	(ADJ)
pirmi	(ADV)
pisni	(N)
pirwahan	(V)
pista	(N)
pista-opisyal	(N)
piya dana	(EX)
piya	(N)
planu	(N)
platito	(N)
presyo	(N)
pruyban	(V)
rahmet	(N)
rapoyan	(N)
rara	(V)
rarahan	(N)
rawa	(N)
raya	(N)
repolyo	(N)
resibo	(N)

priest
bitter gourd
payment
place where to pay
end
niece; nephew
fare; payment
familyt
place where one can buy something
plate
door
few
seven
stop (as in vehicle)
who's/that's that for
rice (uncooked)
particle expressing an added notion of wonder
patient
lobster
blueberry
Where do we work?
February
date
Chinese cabbage
but
Where did you graduate?
broiled; burned
how much (quantity); how many
fried
always
cheeks
repeat (IMP, O-F)
fiesta; feast; celebration
official holiday
that's enough
spawn of fish
plan
saucer
price; cost
to try (INF); will try (A-F); try (IMP)
weight
stove
to carry (INF); will carry (A-F); carry (IMP)
road; street
wound
blood
cabbage
receipt

relaken	(N)
rda	(N)
riyagen	(N)
rutungan	(V)
sa	(P)
sa	(PA)
sadiw	(V)
sahad	(ADJ)
sais	(ADJ)
sakay	(V)
sakayan	(N)
sala	(N)
salapan	(ADV)
salavini	(N)
salawsaw	(N)
sana	(PA)
sasiyam	(ADJ)
savon	(N)
savusavung	(N)
sawen	(EX)
sayran	(N)
sepsepen	(V)
Septiyembre	(N)
si	(PA)
sichamahep	(ADV)
sichamakuyab	(ADV)
sichamavukhas	(ADV)
sichanguryaw	(ADV)
sicharaw	(ADV)
sichu	(N)
sidung	(V)
siempre	(EX)
siguro	(ADV)
silam	(N)
simon	(N)
singko	(ADJ)
singkuwenta	(ADJ)
singkuwenta y singko	(ADJ)
sinsilyo	(N)
sinu	(Q)
sinu tayjira	(Q)
sira	(P)
siri	(ADV)
sisenta	(ADJ)
sisenta y singko	(ADJ)
sisiw	(N)
sitenta	(ADJ)
sitenta y	(ADJ)

light
tongue
breakfast
cook (IMP); to cook (INF, A-F)
they
plural subjeet marker for non-personal names
to buy (INF); will buy (O-F); buy (IMP)
inside
six
to ride (INF, A-F)
transportation
sala
front
pants
air; wind
a paticle which expresses optimism
nine
soap
flower
so (as in "so it's you")
hemline; side
to sip (INF, O-F)
September
subject marker for proper names
tonight
this afternoon
this morning
now; today
today Var CHARAW
elbow
to help (INF, A-F)
of course
maybe
vinegar
water melon
five
fifty
fifty five
loose change (money)
who
whose
they
side
sixty
sixty five
chick
seventy
seventy five

singko			
siya	(P)	he/she	
siyento	(ADJ)	one hundred	
siyete	(ADJ)	seven	
stasyon	(N)	station	
su	(PA)	non-subject marker for non-personal names	
suhot	(N)	sheath; hilt	
sumakay	(V)	to take a ride (INF, A-F)	
suki	(N)	regular customer	
sumdep	(EX)	come in; get inside	
sumidung	(V)	help (IMP); to help (INF, A-F)	
surod	(N)	comb	
surod	(V)	to comb (INF); will comb (O-F)	
ta	(P)	we (inclusive) Var YATEN	
ta	(P)	we (dual)	
tada	(V)	to dance (INF); will dance (A-F)	
tadina	(N)	ear	
taga-angu	(Q)	from where, used for asking someone's place of origin	
taham	(N)	flavor	
taham	(V)	to taste (IMP)	
tahaman	(V)	to have a taste (INF, O-F); will taste (A-F); taste; tast (IMP)	
takad	(N)	sole (as in foot)	
takey	(N)	field	
takwan	(C)	because	
tana	(EX)	let's go	
tana	(N)	soil; earth; land	
tangdan	(N)	income	
tanis	(V)	to cry (INF, A-F)	
tanuro	(N)	hands	
tapián	(C)	in order to; so that	
tapus	(V)	to lick (INF); will lick (A-F); lick (IMP)	
tarek	(PV)	might (possibility)	
tatakad	(N)	footprint	
tataya	(N)	fast sailing boat; ferry boat	
tatadu	(ADJ)	three	
taw	(N)	sea; ocean	
tawag	(N)	call	
tawu	(N)	man; person	
tawul	(N)	heart	
tawutawu	(N)	people; crowd	
tava	(N)	fat	
tayka	(V)	finished; done (O-F)	
tenek	(V)	to stand up (INF, A-F)	
timban	(N)	church; a place of worship	
tinapay	(N)	bread	
tinidor	(N)	fork	
titser	(N)	teacher	

tiya	(P)	here it is
tood	(N)	knee
trabaho	(N)	work
treinta	(ADJ)	thirty
treinta y singko	(ADJ)	thirty five
tres	(ADJ)	three
trese	(ADJ)	thirteen
tuhang	(N)	bone
tuhong	(N)	lid; cover
tuhos	(ADV)	upstairs
tukon	(N)	hill; mountain
tulas	(V)	to write (INF); will write (O-F)
tulyang	(N)	hole
turoh	(V)	to give (INF); will give (B-F)
tutuk	(N)	peak; tip
tuvatuva	(N)	medicine
u	(PA)	subject marker for non-personal names
uho	(N)	head (part of the body)
umba	(ADV)	no
umhes	(V)	to stop (INF); will stop (O-F)
umsi	(V)	to bear for it (B-F, INF)
uno	(ADJ)	one
unta	(Q)	why Var UNTANGO
uras	(N)	time; hour
uri	(P)	that
uyod	(ADV)	really
vahay	(N)	house
vahusa	(N)	eggplant
vata	(V)	thought (A-F)
vatahen	(V)	said (O-F)
vatu	(N)	rock; stone
vayo	(ADJ)	new; latest
vedek	(N)	stomach; tummy
vidividi	(V)	to stroll (INF, A-F)
vinata	(EX)	what did you say?
vinay	(N)	animal
vinivel	(N)	banana
vivi	(N)	lips; mouth
viyay	(N)	life
vook	(N)	hair
vuhan	(N)	month
vuhan	(N)	moon
vuhong	(N)	leaf
vuhurun	(V)	to borrow (INF, O-F)
vuthoh	(N)	seed
wanan	(ADJ)	right
wawanu	(ADJ)	eight
yahes	(V)	to ask (INF); will ask (A-F)
yangay	(V)	to bring (INF); will bring (A-F)

ya
yapu
yayu

(P)
(V)
(V)

this
came from; have been to
to run (INF, A-F)

APPENDIX

A

aktev-en
angut
atbay

cut
smell
answer

B

chimuy
chita
chivan

rain
look for
come along

D

dakaw
disna

sell
sit

G.

gisa
gumchin

sautee
get down; get off

I

intindi

understand

K

kayat
kaychen
karu
kuman

climb
sleep
leave
eat

L

leer
linis

read
clean

M

mangay
manta
maryus
mavat
mayam
minum
muhamuha

go
look for
bathe
go home
walk
drink
plant

N

narawu
nutung

study
cook

R

rara

carry

S

sadiw
sakay
sidung

buy
ride
help

T

tada
tapus
tenek
tulas

dance
lick
stand up
write

U

umhes

stop

V

vidividi
vahe

stop
ask

IVATAN WORKBOOK

Name: _____

Language: _____

I. SOCIALIZING

A. Write the target language equivalent to the following words and mark syllable stress as needed:

1. Where _____
2. Who _____
3. What _____
4. From where _____
5. How many _____
6. Good/Fine _____
7. Will go _____
8. Work/Job _____
9. Age _____
10. Thank you _____

B. Give the correct Ivatan equivalent of the following question words by putting a check mark on the square next to the word.

1. What

☐ Sinu

☐ Anga

☐ Maypangu

2. how many (used to ask for quantity)

☐ kangu

☐ nusyu

☐ pira

3. why

☐ unta

☐ arajinu

☐ manipira

4. who

☐ mangu

☐ sinu

☐ maypangu

5. Where

☐ arajinu

☐ maangu

☐ jinu

6. when (future)

☐ anmangu

☐ sinu

☐ nusyu

7. how much (used to ask for cost or price of item)

☐ manngu

☐ manipira

☐ maypangu

8. which

☐ kangu

☐ dangu

☐ nusyu

9. how much (used to ask for measurement)

☐ manngu

☐ manipira

☐ maypangu

10. when (past)

☐ nusyu

☐ kangu

☐ maypangu

11. where (used to ask for location of a person or thing)

☐ jinu

☐ arajinu

☐ pira

12. how (used to ask for both manner of doing something and direction)

☐ manngu

☐ maypangu

☐ manipira

13. whose

☐ kangu

☐ dangu

☐ nusyu

C. Form gambits on socializing by rearranging the words:

1. Ngayan jinu mu? _____
2. Mangu ka ara? _____
3. Ka yapu jinu? _____
4. Dudaw? _____
5. Trabaho mu angu? _____
6. Du aku Batanes PCV? _____
7. Ku awan beynte singko u _____
8. Ngaran mu angu _____
9. Kakuvot ku abu pa _____

D. Underline the correct answer. The English word is given as a clue:

1. Ara _____ mangu? (ka, sira, kamu)
(you, plural)
2. Jinu _____ ? (ngayan, katdan, yapu)
(going)
3. _____ ka jinu? (ngayan, yapu, katdan)
(have been)
4. Jinu ngayan _____ ? (kami, ku, mu)
(you, sing)
5. _____ (Jaya, Dudu, Dunguryaw)
(Here)
6. Ara mangu _____ ? (vahay, viyay, vinyay)
(life)

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Angu ngaran mu? _____
2. Taga-angu ka? _____
3. Pira u awan mu? _____
4. Angu trabaho mu du Pilipinas aya? _____
5. Jinu site of assignment mu? _____
6. Nayehakuvot ka na? _____
7. Taga-jinu ka du Amerika? _____
8. Angu trabaho nu ama mu? _____
ina mu? _____
kakteh mu? _____
9. Jinu paytrabahuan nu
kakteh mu? _____
ama mu? _____
ina mu? _____
10. Angu trabaho mu du Amerika? _____

Note: Please ask your instructor to check your work.

F. Write appropriate responses to the gambits:

1. Yapu ka jinu? _____
2. Ara ka mangu? _____
3. Jus mamajes. _____
4. Jinu ngayan mu? _____
5. Ngay, babəy. _____

Note: Let your instructor to check your work.

G. Part I

Try to figure out which among the three statements in each item is the correct response to the question. Just circle the letter.

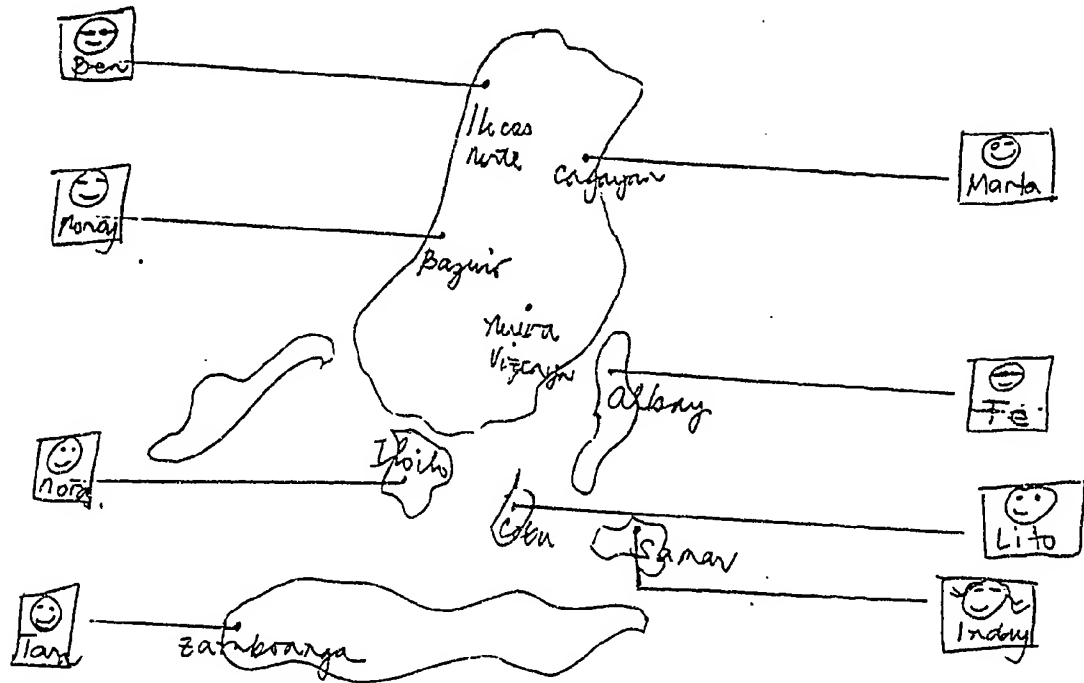
1. Taga-angu ka?
 - a. yaken si Popsie
 - b. Taga-California aku.
 - c. 22 anus aku.
2. Angu ngaran mu?
 - a. abu pa
 - b. titser aku
 - c. Yaken si Popsie.
3. Pira u awan mu?
 - a. yaken si Mary
 - b. Taga-Chicago aku
 - c. 19 anus na
4. Angu trabaho mu?
 - a. dalaga aku pa.
 - b. maytaketakey aku.
 - c. dadima u kakakteh ku.
5. Mian dana kakuvot mu?
 - a. 15 anus aku na.
 - b. abu pa.
 - c. jaya

Part II

Try to figure out which among the three questions is responded to by the statement given. Just circle the letter:

6. 25 anus aku na.
 - a. Angu ngaran mu?
 - b. Taga-angu ka?
 - c. Pira u awan mu?
7. Abu pa.
 - a. Pira u kakteh mu?
 - b. Mian dana u kakuvot mu?
 - c. Angu trabaho mu?
8. Yaken si Mallu.
 - a. Angu trabaho mu?
 - b. Angu ngaran mu?
 - c. Angu parinin mu jaya?
9. Maytakekey aku.
 - a. Angu parinin mu jaya?
 - b. Angu ngaran mu?
 - c. Angu trabaho mu?
10. Apat
 - a. Pira u kakakteh mu?
 - b. Angu trabaho mu?
 - c. Mian dana u kakuvot mu?

H. Study the illustration below then answer the questions that follow:



Questions:

1. Taga-angu si Marta?
2. Taga-angu si Ben?
3. Jinu u Baguio?
4. Sinu u taga-Baguio?
5. Jinu u Albay?
6. Sinu u taga-Iloilo?
7. Taga-angu si Inday?
8. Taga-Ilokos si Lito?
9. Jinu u Zamboanga?
10. Mian du Visayas u Nueva Vizcaya?

11. Taga-angu si Nonoy? _____
12. Mian du Luzon a Dumaguete? _____
13. Taga-angu si Tara? _____
14. Taga-Bicol si Nora? _____
15. Sinu u taga-Nueva
Vizcaya? _____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

- I. Read the paragraph then answer the questions after it:

Peace Corps Volunteer du Agricultural Production si John. Maytrabaho du Department of Agriculture. Manidung du programa sanu gobierno akmas su SALT project. Du Barangay madalim u katdan na. Si Mr. Fidel Reyes a superbisor na as si Carlos Salazar u co-worker na. Dadwa ka kawan siya jaya.

1. Sinu u PCV? _____
2. Angu u programa na? _____
3. Angu u HCA na? _____
4. Angu trabaho na du DA? _____
5. Jinu katdan na? _____
6. Sinu u superbisor na? _____
7. Sinu u co-worker na? _____
8. Pira ka kawan siya
du Pilipinas? _____
9. Du DECS siya maytrabaho? _____
10. Si Carlos Salazar u superbisor na? _____

Note: Let your instructor check your answers.

- J. Change si John to aku in the first sentence and change the remainder of the story accordingly:

Peace Corps Volunteer du Agricultural Production _____.
Maytrabaho _____ du Department of Agriculture. Manidung
_____ du programa sa nu gobierno akmas su SALT
project. Si Mr. Fidel Reyes a superbisor _____.
as si Carlos Salazar u co-worker _____. Dadwa ka kawan
_____ jaya.

- K. Change all the underline words in the paragraph so that it will apply to you. Write your paragraph below.

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

L. Translate into Ivatan using the space below for your translation:

I'm Holly Jacobi. I'm 26 years old. I'm from the United States and I live in California. I'm married with 2 kids. Presently, I work as a classroom teacher in Basco School. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother. My mother is Julia and my father is Richard. They are living in California.

N. Make a paragraph in the TL using the given competencies.
Use the space below:

1. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation.
2. To state more information about one's work.

M. Fill in the blanks with the correct marker or linker:

- PCV : Good morning.
- Barangay Kapitan : Good morning too. Sumdep ka.
- PCV : Yaken _____ Ted,
Volunteer _____
- BK : Maydisna _____. Angu chakey
_____?
- PCV : Maybisita _____. Da Marta Pedroso
aku/natda.
- BK : Angu _____ trabaho mu jaya?
- PCV : Teacher Trainer aku _____ Central
School.
- BK : Pira _____ awan mu?
- PCV : Beynte kwatro.
- BK : Naychakuvot ka na?
- PCV : Umba
- BK : Aru _____ mangavid _____
mavakes jaya.
- PCV : Mian girlfriend ku _____ Amerika.
- BK : Ngay, makk ..
- PCV : Jus mamahes

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

O. Construct sentences using the following words. Use the space below.

1. Kawan
2. masaray
3. kararaw
4. among
5. kusina

6. banyo
7. dichud
8. huli
9. wanan
10. kuman

11. mangay
12. aru
13. ani
14. mukamuha
15. papere

Underline the Ivatan equivalent of the given English words:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. (ngaran, kawan, mangay) | 1. weather, any period of time |
| 2. (viyay, vahay, vayo) | 2. life |
| 3. (mapya, masaray, ankaduan) | 3. fine, good |
| 4. (mapya, masaray, ankaduan) | 4. sometimes |
| 5. (kasilyas, kuwarto, kusina) | 5. room |
| 6. (mapya, aru, maynihah) | 6. to rest |
| 7. (bago, vahay, banyo) | 7. before |
| 8. (umba, namen, sira) | 8. no |
| 9. (ku, arava, aran) | 9. none, nothing |
| 10. (mangay, kawan, ngaran) | 10. name |

Q. Write a paragraph of 10 sentences describing your family in the US.

R. Give the correct response to the following questions:

1. Ara mangu biyahe mu?

2. Pira ka uras u biyahe yapu du Amerika manda du Pilipinas a ya?

3. Sinu u titser mu du Ivatan?

4. Jinu katdan mu jaya? (barangay)

5. Kangu ka pa nawara du Pilipinas a ya?

6. Angu kurso u nikavus mu?

7. Angu kawan sichanguryaw du Amerika?

8. Angu ngaran mu pamilya katdan mu?

9. Masulib ka manivatan?

10. Nayendes ka na ja?

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

S. Match competencies with the gambits. Write the letters only:

Competencies	Gambits
_____ 1. to express one's intention to leave	a. Ngay, manma aku na.
	b. Angu, parinin mu du bayan?
_____ 2. to ask about one's purpose for leaving	c. Yaken si Mike.
_____ 3. to excuse oneself	d. Mian "joke" ku.
_____ 4. to state one's age	e. Mian dana kakuvot mu?
_____ 5. to state where one's going	f. 29 anus aku na.
_____ 6. to ask someone's name	g. mapayninihah ka.
_____ 7. to ask where one is going	h. kumaro aku pa
_____ 8. to greet	i. Angu trabaho mu?
_____ 9. to state one's purpose for leaving	j. May trabahu aku du DA.
_____ 10. to introduce oneself	k. du bayan
_____ 11. to ask about one's marital status	l. Makayhawa ka.
_____ 12. to tell a joke	m. Bisitahen ku u Barangay Captain
_____ 13. to describe work in terms of employer/affiliation	n. Nagayan mu?
_____ 14. to encourage someone to get some rest.	o. Angu ngaran mu?
_____ 15. to ask one's occupation	p. Good morning

T. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies.
Use the space below:

1. To ask about PCVs project.
2. To state name of project and or plans.
3. To ask how project will address need of the community.
4. To state how project will address needs of the community.
5. To ask about PCVs role in the project.
6. To state PCVs role in the project.
7. To excuse oneself.
8. To ask about one's marital status.
9. To tell a joke.
10. To ask someone's name.
11. To encourage someone to get some rest.
12. To ask one's occupation.
13. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation.
14. To state one's purpose for leaving.
15. To express one's intention to leave.

U. Use a linker to signify a modification sequence between the adjective and the noun:

e.g. Malinis (clean) + danum (water)

Malinis a danum (Answer)

1. Mavid (pretty) + mavakes (girl)

2. makuhat (hot) + danum (water)

3. dekey (small) + kuwarto (room)

4. raku (big) + vahay (house)

5. makarang (tall) + mahakay (man)

6. masngen (near) + dakawan (store)

7. mavudis (short) + metdeh (child)

8. mararu (long) + storya (story)

9. aru (plenty) + trabaho (work)

10. maray (fair) + mavakes (woman)

II. MANAGING A CONVERSATION/LEARNING

A. What would you say?

1. You want someone to repeat what he said.

2. You want someone to slow down in his speech.

3. You want a person to say the target language equivalent of an English word or expression.

4. You want a person to know that you did not get what he said.

5. You want to say that you understand what another person said.

6. You want to ask someone for the definition/explanation of a word.

7. You want to ask a person for correction.

8. You want a person to know that you are confused over something.

9. You want a person to read something for you.

10. You want to say that you are not aware of a certain information or situation.

- B. Add the pseudo verb MAPARIN AN to the verb to show respect. Then use it in an imperative sentence incorporation the noun into it:

e.g. rutungan (cook) + pansit (noodle)
Maparin an rutungan u pansit.

1. linisin (clean) + kwarto (room)

2. leerin (read) + diyaryo (newspaper)

3. anaten (carry) + lamisa (table)

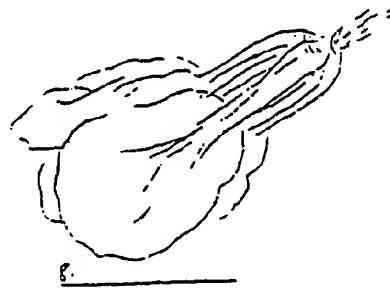
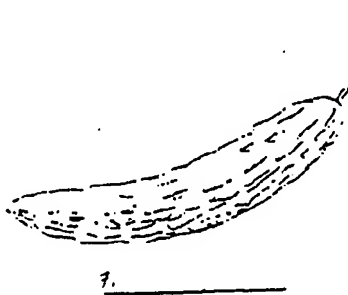
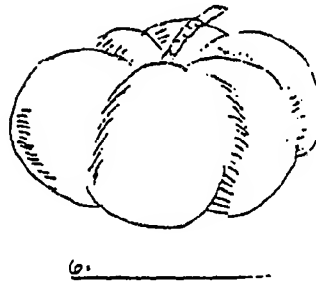
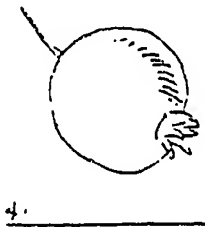
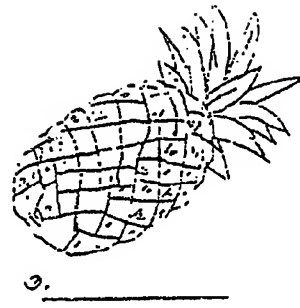
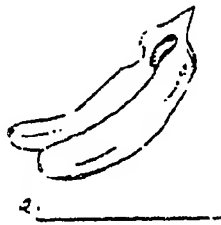
4. tawagen (call) + pali (priest)

C. Give the correct gambits of the following competencies. Use the space below for your answers:

1. To state level of ability to speak TL.
2. To state level of ability to understand TL.
3. To ask someone's respect
4. To ask someone to pause (stop speaking for a moment)
5. To ask for meaning (definition/explanation)
6. To state meaning
7. To state lack of understanding
8. To ask how to say something in TL
9. To state how to say something in TL
10. To state confusion
11. To confirm understanding

III. EATING

A. Identify the fruit or vegetables:



B. Guess what it is:

1. Dekey * akmay lemon * vian vutoh * prutas
2. Medyo rakuha * maparin dilaw * green anmana * orens * prutas
3. Mian asa ka rakuha vutuh * serbien du guaccamoli * masdep
4. Rakanen * maparin a pang-omelet * medyo manaru as kan kuditan
5. Mangpad * rakanen * chakey da ava nu Americano

C. Form questions on asking for preferences using the given clues:

e.g. cafe ANMANA TSA (inumen)
Angu chakey mu inumen, cafe anmana tsa?

1. pinakbet anmana laing? (rutungan)

2. among anmana manok (manadiw)

3. pansit anmana fruit salad (prepara)

4. rinakan anmana karne (kanen)

5. beer anmana gin (inumen)

6. mangga anmana paynaw (prutas)

7. kalabasa anmana vahusa (rakanen)

8. tava anmana asi (kame)

9. mapayit anmana husto (taham)

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

D. It's mealtime. Read the dialogue between John and his host mother

HOST MOTHER	JOHN
John, kuman ta na.	Niyeng ava. Pakavusen ku pa u parinin ku aya.
Kanaja, mavaw u kanen.	Mangay aku na dawri. Angu ya?
Dinuguan uri. Tahaman mu. Masdep.	Angu chavaheng na aya?
Raya uri nu bagu as dawa. Mian chinayi kan mimyan sa nu vedek.	Angu pa? Ngay. Tahaman ku.

Answer the questions:

1. Sinu tumnawag di John? _____
2. Nangay a niyeng? _____
3. Unta? _____
4. Angu kanen mian du lamisa? _____
5. Angu kolor nu kanen? _____
6. Unta? _____
7. Mydak u kolor nu dunuguan? _____
8. Nitahaman ri John u dunuguan? _____
9. Mawa wu kanen? _____
10. Mian among nu dinuguan? _____

- E. Choose among the given words below the description on how food may be prepared. You can write more than one answer for each number.

Choices: NIGISA (sauteed), PINASU (broiled), PINIRITO (fried),
NILANEDG (broiled)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. fish | _____ |
| 2. cabbage | _____ |
| 3. egg | _____ |
| 4. french fries | _____ |
| 5. pork | _____ |
| 6. barbecue | _____ |
| 7. eggplant | _____ |
| 8. potatoes | _____ |
| 10. pasta (noodles) | _____ |

F. Underline the word that does not belong to the group.

1. (manawnas, mangpad, mapayit, nilaneg)
2. (mangga, tinapay, paynaw, viniveh)
3. (bulyas, bawang, asin, kamates)
4. (nigisa, malutong, pinirito, nilaneg)
5. (Otchoy, asukar, asin, paminta)
6. (repolyo, manuk, baka, bagu)
7. (patis, suyo, vahusa, silam)
8. (kape, beer, gatas, tsa)
9. (adobo, paksiw, pinakbet, balut)
10. (tilapia, galunggung, bangus, hipon)
11. (alimasag, pusit, bean, tahung)
12. (patatas, bayawas, chico, atis)
13. (kalabasa, kangkong, petchay, tuhos nu wakay)
14. (kendi, asukar, honey, danum)
15. (haneng, paminta, asin, pansit)

G. Transform the statements into questions:

e.g. Masdep u paynaw.

Masdep u paynaw?

1. Mamchit u mangga.
2. Kuman u matdeh.
3. Nanadiw siya sa papaya.
4. Mavaya danu u veniveh.
5. Makey siya nu palyak.
6. Nanutong siya su sinigang.
7. Nikuman dana.
8. Nitahaman na u balut.
9. Makey siya nu bagoong.
10. Mapayit u pansit.

IV. SHOPPING

- A. Match Column I with Column II by writing the letter of the answer on the space below the English word:

I	II
_____ 1. soap	a. among
_____ 2. milk/creme	b. cafe
_____ 3. eggs	c. gaas
_____ 4. bread	d. manok
_____ 5. coffee	e. tinapay
_____ 6. cooking oil	f. danum
_____ 7. fish	g. savon
_____ 8. chicken	h. rakanen
_____ 9. vegetable	i. gatas
_____ 10. kerosene	j. otchoy
_____ 11. slippers	k. haneng
_____ 12. pants	l. sigarilyo
_____ 13. cigarettes	m. prutas
_____ 14. fruit	n. karne
_____ 15. beef	o. pantalon
	p. tsinelas

C. Rearrange the letters to form words:

1. tdao _____
2. madida _____
3. saa _____
4. ptaa _____
5. otipap _____
6. hopsaan _____
7. uhawwa _____
8. wdaad _____
9. mayassi _____
10. nmae _____
11. betein _____
12. atwarenuik _____
13. sistaen _____
14. wentuagnsik _____
15. ttarein _____

COLORS:

1. dakmay _____
2. hengvama _____
3. vamaay _____
4. eyol _____

B.1 Write the Ivatan equivalent of the following numbers:

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 10 | _____ | 6. 6 | _____ |
| 2. 3 | _____ | 7. 9 | _____ |
| 3. 5 | _____ | 8. 1 | _____ |
| 4. 8 | _____ | 9. 4 | _____ |
| 5. 7 | _____ | 10. 2 | _____ |

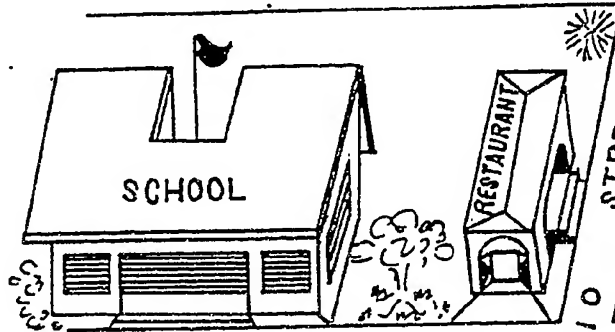
B.2 Write the Spanish equivalent of the following numbers:

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 11. 12 | _____ | 16. 19 | _____ |
| 12. 15 | _____ | 17. 16 | _____ |
| 13. 20 | _____ | 18. 14 | _____ |
| 14. 17 | _____ | 19. 18 | _____ |
| 15. 13 | _____ | 20. 11 | _____ |

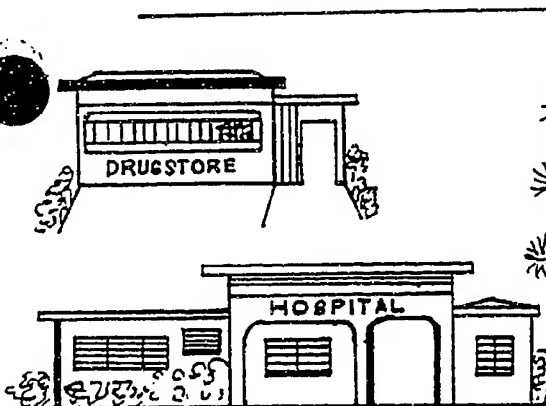
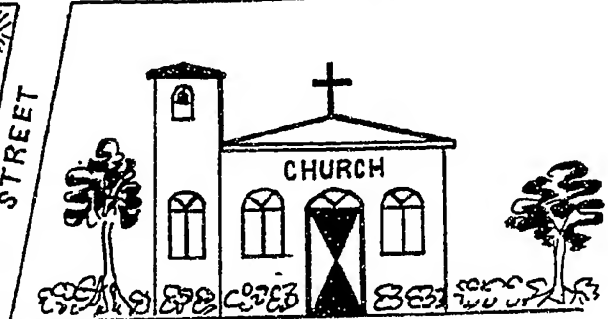
MAP



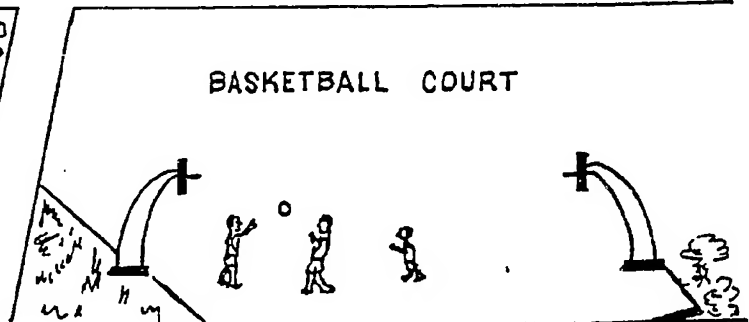
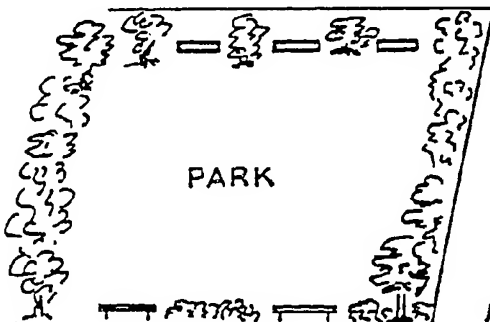
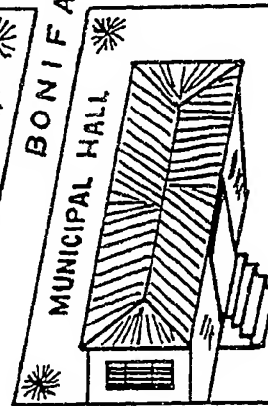
MABINI STREET



RIZAL STREET



ARELLANO STREET



D. Study the map and fill in the blanks:

1. Ari u drugstore du _____ nu hospital.
2. Ari u ospital du _____ nu restaurant.
3. Ari u sari-sari store du _____ Street.
4. Ari u vahay du _____ nu drugstore.
5. Ari u timban du _____ nu school.
6. Ari u sari-sari store du _____ nu school.
7. Ari u basketball court du _____ Arellano University.
8. Ari u drugstore du _____.
9. Ari u restaurant du _____ nu school.
10. Ari u munisipyo du _____ Street.

- E. Below is a schedule of activities. Answer the following questions in words:

SCHEDULE

6:30	Breakfast
7:30	Community Meeting
8:00	Session I
10:00	Merienda
10:15	Session II
12:00	Lunch
1:30	Session III
3:00	Merienda
3:15	Session IV
6:30	Dinner

Questions:

1. Angu uras nu kariyag? _____
2. Angu uras nu "Community Meeting"? _____
3. Angu uras nu "session" I? _____
4. Angu uras nu "Merienda" du mavukhas? _____
5. Angu uras nu "Merienda" du makuyab? _____
6. Angu uras nu "Session" II? _____
7. Angu uras nu "Session" III? _____
8. Angu uras nu kawyab? _____
9. Angu uras nu karaw? _____
10. Angu uras nu "Session" IV? _____

F. Write the TL equivalent of the following:

1. turn right _____
2. turn left _____
3. corner _____
4. will get off _____
5. to ride _____
6. fare _____
7. transportation/vehicle _____
8. bus station _____
9. stop _____
10. trip/travel _____
11. time _____
12. to arrive _____
13. to leave/depart _____
14. far _____
15. near _____

G. Read the selection then answer the questions:

Mangay si Mar du ofisina nu Department of Agriculture. Mian du poblacion u ofisina. Nay-dryip siya mangay dawri. Maypisa siya sumakay. Unu singkuwenta u pamasaha du dyip.

1. Sinu u mangay du ofisina? _____
2. Jinu u ofisina ngayan na? _____
3. Jinu u ofisina? _____
4. Naybus siya? _____
5. Naytrike siya? _____
6. Angu sakayan na? _____
7. Pira ka sakay? _____
8. Manipira u pamasaha? _____

H. Write the competencies of the following gambits:

1. Mangay aku du Banaue.

2. Angu sakayan ku?

3. Sumakay ka du bus.

4. Jinu sakayn ku?

5. Du Dimasalang du Dangwa station.

6. Jinu agchinan ku?

7. Gumchin ka du palengke nu Banaue.

8. Manipira u pamasaha?

9. P 95.00 du asa.

10. Pira ka uras u biyahe yapu du Manila?

11. Mga 8 uras.

12. Angu uras kakaru nu bus?

13. Alas 7:30 nu mavukhas kararaw.

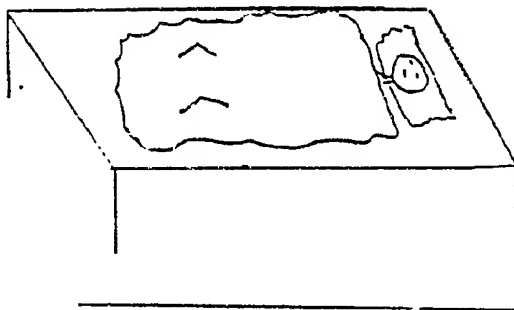
VI. HEALTH

A. Rearrange the letters to form different parts of the body:

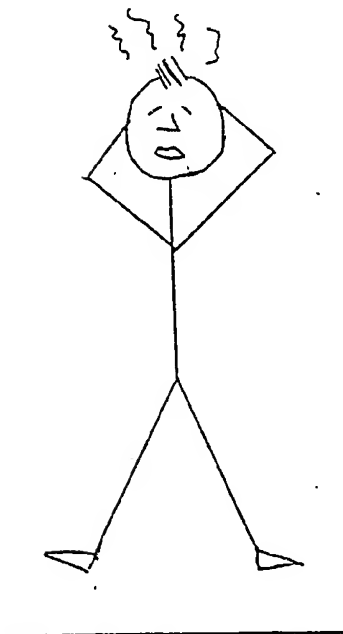
B. Describe your feelings if you were in the following situations:

B. Describe your feelings if you were in the following situations:

a.



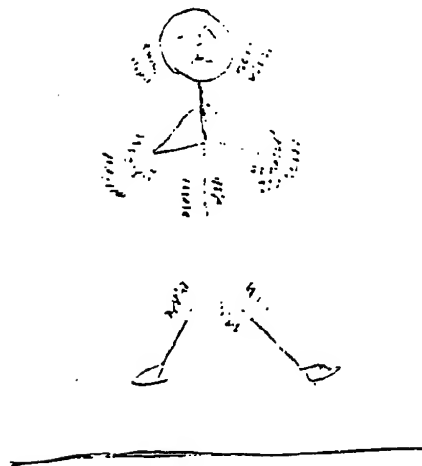
b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



8.



B. Underline words not related to travelling

1. iyahes, maytulas, mamaga
2. maymuha, kumayat, gumchin
3. nanahan, nayayo, mayvasavasa
4. mamaga, sumingil, mannanawu
5. palyok, traysikel, bisikleta
6. singil, prutas, pamaga
7. maydisna, maytetnek, mayawat
8. maybasketball, kumaru, mannanaya
9. tumanis, masagen, marayi
10. dichud, tutok, panman

- C. List ten (10) TL words related to transportation and use each of the word in sentences. (Ask your instructor to check your work.)

WORDS

e.g. sumakay
biyahe

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

SENTENCES

Sumakay aku du bus.
Pira ka uras u biyahe?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

D. Complete the gambits by choosing from the words pamasala, sakayan, manahan, oras, karayi:

1. Angu _____ kakaru na niya?
2. Angu _____ mangay du Ivana?
3. Uyod a _____ u Gapan du Cabanatuan.
4. Manipira u _____ yapu du Gapan manda du Manila.
5. _____ ya du Bulacan?

E. Write the target language equivalent of the gambits:

1. Where is this (jeepney) going?

2. How much is the fare?

3. I'm getting off here.

4. Here's my fare.

5. What time is this bus leaving?

6. Will this pass through Bulacan?

7. Is Cebu far from here?

8. Where's the market?

F. Write the amount of the following figures in Spanish:

1. P 1.50 _____
2. P 0.50 _____
3. P 1.00 _____
4. P 20.00 _____
5. P 45.00 _____
6. P 150.00 _____
7. P 12.00 _____
8. P 15.00 _____
9. P 0.10 _____
10. P 18.00 _____

G. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies. Use the space below:

1. To ask price
2. To state price
3. To complain about the price
4. To negotiate a bargain
5. To insist on original price
6. To agree to a price
7. To disagree with price (not make a purchase)
8. To ask for change (if purchase is made)
9. To identify incorrect change and ask for correct amount.
10. To ask for a receipt
11. To give a receipt

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

H. How would you say the following gambits in Ivatan?

1. You want to ask the price of an item.

2. You agreed to the price of an item.

3. You want to complain about the price of an item.

4. You want to ask if haggling is possible.

5. You want to ask for your change.

6. You want to ask for your change.

7. You want to give the payment.

8. You want to ask for a receipt.

9. You disagree with the price and decided not to make a purchase.

10. You want to insist on the bargained price.

I. Complete the dialogue:

A. _____ u rakanen?

B. P 5.00 u asa.

A. Maparin _____

B. Oon maparin. Manipira u chakey mo?

A. P 4.50 _____

B. Ngay _____

A. Tiya u _____

B. Jus mamajes.

J. Read the story:

Asa ka araw nangay si Mary du palengke. Nanadiw su anem ka otchoy, asa ka papaya, asa ka bote nu kafe, asapuho ka tinapay askan dadwa ka savon. P 10.00 u asa ka dekey a papaya. Maynin ya. Mahumis u otchoy. P 1.50 du asa. P 15.00 u kafe. P 0.50 u asa ka tinapay, at P 8.50 u asa ka masdep a savon. Makey a manadiw su mangga pero maynin, kaya nu ava u presyo.

Complete the table using words:

	Pira ka piraso	Manipira du asa?	Manipira atavu?
a. otchoy			
b. papaya			
c. kafe			
d. tinapay			
e. savon			

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

K. Name something that can be bought by:

1. bote _____
2. tumpok _____
3. kilo _____
4. baso _____
5. dosena _____
6. sako _____
7. supot _____
8. lata _____
9. litro _____
10. kaha _____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

V. TRAVELLING

A. Write the name of the following transportation using the drawing as clue:

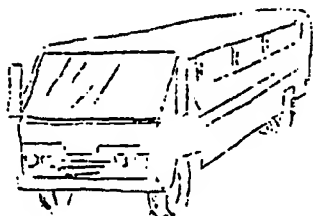
1. a



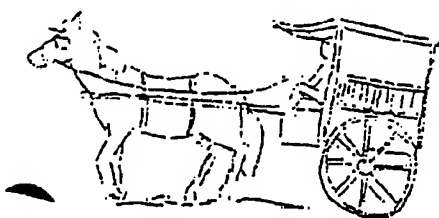
2. a



3. a



4. a

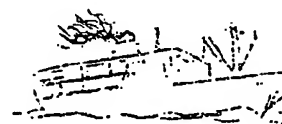


2. d



183

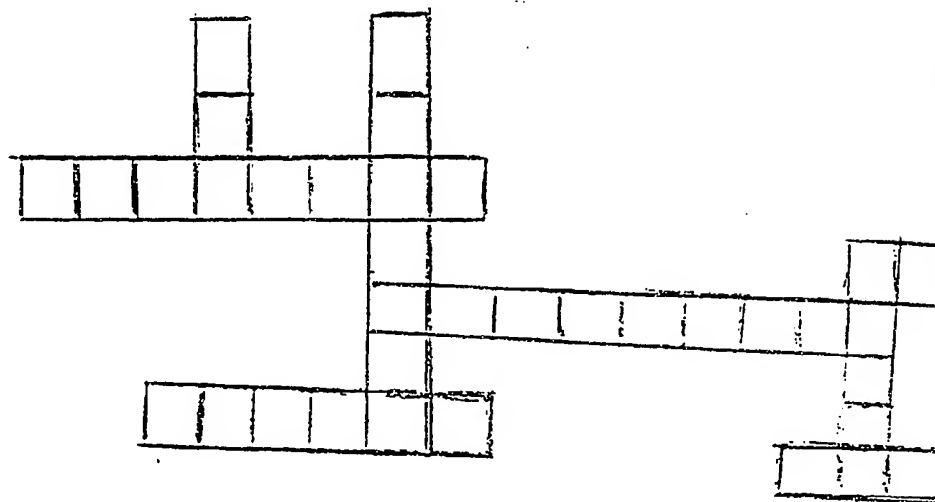
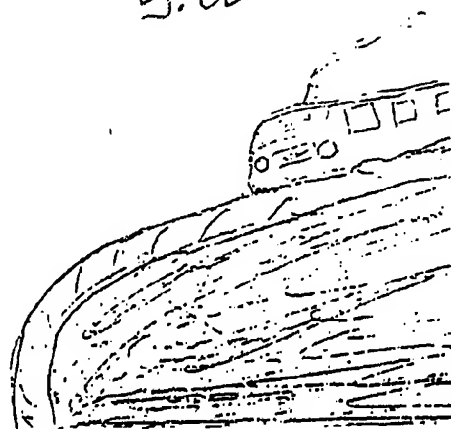
3. d



1. d



5. a



B. Answer the following questions:

1. Jinu nangayan ni Mary? _____
2. Angu sa u nisadiw na? _____
3. Angu u maynin? _____
4. Angu u mahumis? _____
5. Manipira atavu? _____
6. Dadima ka otchoy u nisadiw na? _____
7. Kaya na u mangga? _____
8. Savon a payvasavasa u nisadiw na? _____
9. Du paiengke nangayan ni Mary? _____
10. Nanadiw su paynaw? _____

- C. Read the story and answer the questions after it..

Peace Corps Volunteer si John. Du Bohol u "site" na. Asa ka araw nangay du Barangay Maliit. Nikuman su kilawin dawri. Sumavat am naynen u vedek na. Naytatchi siya su dadwa ka araw. Nangay du doktor. Nituruhan siya nu doktor su tuvatuva askan niyata na u kapakayhawa na du kanen na sa.

1. Sinu si John? _____
2. Jinu u site na? _____
3. Jinu nangayan na asa ka araw? _____
4. Angu nikanen na? _____
5. Angu naparin katayka na? _____
6. Sinu ningayan na? _____
7. Angu nituroh nu doktor siya? _____
8. Angu nivata siya nu doktor? _____

D. Write all the verbs in the story. There are nine (9) of them.
Then write their English translation.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

E. Negate the following sentences:

1. Maganit ako.

2. Akmay maynin uho ku.

3. Maynguhad siya.

4. Kailangan ku bandage.

5. Maynin tadina ku.

6. Chakey ku u kilawin.

7. Mangay aku du doktor.

8. Mian doktor.

9. Narawa u tanuro ku.

10. Chinagagan aku.

SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS

MARKERS

Use appropriate markers to complete the sentence:

1. Nangay _____ Mary _____ ofisina.
2. Nanadiw _____ metdeh _____ kendi.
3. Nikanen _____ John _____ mangga.
4. Manutong _____ ina _____ pansit.
5. Naymuhamuha _____ maytaketakey _____ vutoh.
6. Nituroh _____ metdeh _____ kendi.
7. Sumnakay _____ Peter _____ traysikel.
8. Maylinis _____ Carla _____ kuwarto.
9. Maynin _____ uho _____ Pam.
10. Angu _____ inhap mo _____ nursery?

PRONOUNS

Underline the correct pronoun:

1. (yaken, ku, ka) si John.
2. Taga-Texas (ku, aku, jaken).
3. Kakteh (aku, jaken, ku) si Manny.
4. (ku, Jaken, Aku) u lapis a ya.
5. Mavid (siya, na, jira).
6. Duktur (na, siya, jira).
7. Kuman (imu, ka, mu) na.
8. Nanadiw (jamen, namen, kami) su fertilizer.
9. (Jira, Sira) ka mangahes.
10. Nirutung (jamen, namen, kami) u pansit.

ADJECTIVES

Underline the correct form of the adjective:

1. (Mavid, Maviavid) si Jane.
2. (Manahenahebneb, Mananebneb) du Sagada!
3. (Masdesdep, Pinakamasdep) u lasagna.
4. (Makuhat, Makuhakuhat) u Pangasinan du Tuguegarao.
5. (Pinakamasadit, Masmasadit) maviyay du tukod.
6. (Keyedeb, Pinakarakuh) ni John si Nancy.
7. (Malinis, Pinakamalinis) u Baguio.
8. (Masdesdep, Masdep) u kanekanen da aya.
9. (Mavaheng, Javaheng) nu pusak!
10. (Pinakamagulo, Magulo) du Manila.

Adjectives as Predicate in the sentences:

Answer the questions:

1. Nusyu u dekedekey, vutoh nu kamatis anmana vutoh hu bayawas?

2. Nusyu raku rakuh, vutuh nu mangga anmana vutoh nu avocado?

3. Nusyu macalucalu umsi, mangga anmana kamaya?

4. Angu u pinakamakehnet a kayu?

5. Angu pinakamahni a kayu?

6. Angu u pinakamavid a kayu?

7. Arajinu u pinakamakarang a kayu?

8. Angu u pinakamasdep a prutas jimu?

9. Angu u kayu chaskeh nu anay?

10. Angu u kayu chakey na nu anay?

Note: Letr your instructor check your work.

PSEUDO VERBS

Fill in the blanks with the correct pseudo verb by choosing from CHAKEY, CHAKEY AVA, KAYA, CHAPATAK, KAYLANGAN MASINCHAD

1. _____ (like) ku u coke.
2. _____ (Don't like) na ava u coke.
3. _____ (Need) namen u coke.
4. _____ (Know) na imu.
5. _____ (Can handle) ni John uri.
6. _____ (Know) ku u leksyon.
7. _____ (Don't like) ni Tom u leksyon.
8. _____ (like) ni Nanay u leksyon.
9. _____ (Need) ku u kasidung.
10. _____ (Can handle) mu u trabaho.

VERB ASPECTS

Underline the form in parenthesis that most appropriately complete the sentences:

1. (Nangay, Mangay, Mangangay) aku du Manila kakuyab.
2. (Nikanen, Kanen) da u pansit sichanguryaw.
3. (Nisadil, Sadiwen) ni John u T-shirt andelak.
4. (Maytrabaho, Maytaytrabaho, Naytrabaho) aku jaya s dadwa ka kawan.
5. (Minum, Nimum) siya su gatas kararaw.
6. (Mayayu, Nayayu) kami du Roxas Boulevard ka nanma araw.
7. (Nachinanawu, Machinanawu) aku su Ivatan sichanguryaw.
8. (Ituroh, Nituroh) nu nawri di Mark.
9. (Linisen, Nililinis) ku u vahay kararaw.
10. (Naytulas, Maytulas) aku jamen an Domingo.

VERB CASES

Underline the correct form of the verb:

1. (Manutung, Rutungan) kami su pinakbet.
2. (Minum, Inument) mu na u medisina mu.
3. (Linisin, Maylinis) si John du kuwarto.
4. Makey aku (namuhod, mamuhod) su kartos.
5. (Maytulas, Tulasan) aku di Lorna.
6. (Mahumis, Pahumisan) u rakanen.
7. (Mangay, Iyangay) aku du Manila.
8. (Nikanen, Nikuman) da na sa.
9. (Tumnek, Itnek) atavu.
10. (Nakanta, Nikanta) si Mary su Matud Nila.
11. (Nandiw, Manadiw) siya su Lansones.
12. (Mayleer, Leerin) sa su dyaryo.
13. (Pamarin, Mamarin) sa su A-Frame.
14. (Machinanawu, Pachinanawu) aku su Ivatan.
15. (Ipayayu, Mayayu) kami andelak du kavahayan.

VERB ASPECTS/CASES

Something is wrong with the sentences. Write them in their correct form:

1. Sinu u nikuman nu bayawas?

2. Makey ka nanutong su adobong manuk?

3. Mangay imu du Manila?

4. Nikanen aku sa balut kamahep.

5. Maymuhamuha na su ipil-ipil andelak.

6. Makasadiw ka su seedlings ka Dumingo?

7. Anmangu na maymiting.

8. Iprepara ka na u kaylangan sa du pinakbet.

9. Taham ku nu palyak kakuyab.

10. Maparin an tawagen mu u John.

11. Imu u mayvasavasa u laylay mu?

12. Jinu tadu kavahayan?

13. Minum ta du beer.

14. Kaylangan du maysidusidung.

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

SENTENCE EXPANSION

Expand the sentences with given cue:

e.g. Marayi u Tuguegarao. (negative)

Uyod ava marayi u Tuguegarao.

1. Masdep u balut. (negative)

2. Nikuman aku. (negative)

3. Makarang si Tom. (negative)

4. Volunteer siya (sawen)

5. Mahimis u bayawas. (kuno)

6. Maynin u tadiha ku. (negative)

7. Mawyas u chimuy. (pa)

8. Nanadiw aku su T-shirt (negative/na)

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

GAMBIT EXPANSION

Expand the gambits using particles, tag questions, time words, existential words, negations, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc.

1. Angu u trabaho mu?

2. PCV aku.

3. Taga-California aku.

4. Niyaya u ina ku.

5. Jus Mamajes.

6. Angu ya?

7. Masdep?

8. Maypangu rutungan?

9. Kuman ta.

10. Manipira u paynaw?

11. Angu sakayan ku?

12. Jinu sumakay?

13. Marayi du San Carlos?

14. Manipira u pamasaha?

15. Tiya u pamasaha ku.

16. Sidungen aku.

17. Magulo?

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

PARTICLES

Add the following particles to the statement then write its English equivalent:

1. Pilipino sa (a. akmay b. paru c. kuno d. sawen)

a.

b.

c.

d.

2. Nikuman aku. (e. pa f. na g. din)

e.

f.

g.

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

CONNECTORS:

Use appropriate connectors:

e.g. Raku u Manila.
Raku raku u Cebu.
Raku u Manila pero raku raku u Cebu.

1. Mavid u site ku.
Mapepsek pa sa u tawu.
-

2. Chakey ku u Boracay.
Chakakey ku u Sagada.
-

3. Mangay aku du Baguio.
Machimuy dawri.
-

4. Kuman aku du Seafront.
Mangay aku du Harrison Plaza.
-

5. Masadit mangay du PRRM.
Marahet u rarahan.
-

GRAMMAR:

Identify and use in sentences these subject personal pronouns. Use the space below for your answers. (Ask your instructor to check your work.)

1. First person, singular
2. Third person, singular
3. Second person, singular
4. First person, plural (exclusive)
5. Third person, plural
6. First person, plural (inclusive)
7. Second person, plural

Write the correct linker in Ivatan:

- _____ 1. A subject pronoun for second person plural that maybe used to show respect to an older person. A person in authority or a stranger.
- _____ 2. A question word used to ask for cost or price of an item.
- _____ 3. A preposition used as a future time marker.
- _____ 4. A subject marker for singular personal name.
- _____ 5. A subject pronoun, first pronoun plura: (exclusive) meaning I and others.
- _____ 6. A question word used to ask for location of a person or thing.
- _____ 7. A question particle that when added to a statement becomes a yes-no question.
- _____ 8. A subject marker for singular common nouns.
- _____ 9. A location demonstrative pronoun that means "there" (far from both speaker and listener).
- _____ 10. A question word used to ask for quantity.
- _____ 11. A particle which means already now.
- _____ 12. A subject pronoun for first person singular.
- _____ 13. (A particle) interrogative word with added notion of wonder.
- _____ 14. Another question word used to ask for what quantity or measurement.
- _____ 15. A non-subject pronoun for first person singular

ANSWERS:

I. SOCIALIZING

A.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jinu | 6. Mapya |
| 2. Sinu | 7. Mangay |
| 3. Angu | 8. Trabaho |
| 4. Taga-angu | 9. Awan |
| 5. Pira | 10. Jus mamajes |

B.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. angu | 8. nusyu |
| 2. pira | 9. manngu |
| 3. unta | 10. kangu' |
| 4. sinu | 11. arajinu |
| 5. jinu | 12. maypangu |
| 6. anmangu | 13. dangu |
| 7. manipira | |

C.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Jinu ngayan mu? | 6. PCV aku du Batanes. |
| 2. Ara ka mangu? | 7. Beynte singko u awan ku |
| 3. Yapu ka jinu? | 8. Angu ngaran mu? |
| 4. Dudaw | 9. Abu pa kakuvot ku |
| 5. Angu trabaho mu? | |

D.

1. kamu
2. ngayan
3. Yapu
4. mu
5. Jaya
6. viyay

G. Part 1

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. b

Part 2

6. c
7. b
8. b
9. c
10. a

P.

1. kawan
2. viyay
3. mapya
4. an kadwan
5. kuwarto

6. maynihah
7. bago
8. umba
9. arava
10. ngaran

S.

1. h
2. b
3. a
4. f
5. k
6. o
7. n
8. p

9. m
10. c
11. e
12. d
13. j
14. g
15. i

U.

1. mavid a mavakes
2. makuhat a danum
3. dekey a kuwarto
4. raku a vahay
5. makarang a mahakay

6. masngen a dakawan
7. mavudis a metdeh
8. marami a storya
9. aru a trabaho
10. maray a mavakes

II. MANAGING A CONVERSATION/LEARNING

A.

1. Maparin an pirwahan
2. Maparin an kawadian
3. Angu du Ivatan u _____.
4. Maintindi ku ava.
5. Naintindi ku na.

6. Angu chakey na vatahen nu _____.
7. Husto nivata ku?
8. Malito aku?
9. Leeran mu pa.
10. Chapatak ku ava.

B.

1. Maparin an linisin mu u kwarto.
2. Maparin an leerin mu u diyaryo
3. Maparin an anaten mu u lamisa.
4. Maparin an tawagen mu u pali.

III. EATING

A.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. mangga | 5. vahusa |
| 2. viniveh | 6. kalabasa |
| 3. paynaw | 7. palyek |
| 4. bayawas | 8. pechay |

B.

1. kalamansi
2. viniveh
3. avokado
4. vahusa
5. palyak

D.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. nu Nanang/Host mother | 6. Takman raya uri nu bagu |
| 2. Umba | 7. Umba |
| 3. Pakavusen na pa u parinin na | 8. Oon |
| 4. Dinuguan | 9. Umba |
| 5. mavaheng | 10. arava |

E.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. pinirito, pinasu | 6. pinasu |
| 2. nigisa | 7. nigisa |
| 3. pinirito, nilaneg | 8. nilaneg, pinirito |
| 4. pinirito | 9. nilaneg, pinirito, pinasu |
| 5. pinasu, nilaneg, pinirito | 10. nilaneg |

F.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. nilaneg | 9. balut |
| 2. tinapay | 10. hipon |
| 3. asin | 11. beans |
| 4. malutong | 12. patatas |
| 5. otchey | 13. kalabasa |
| 6. repolyo | 14. danum |
| 7. tuyo | 15. pansit |

G.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Manchit u mangga? | 6. Nanutung siya su sinigang? |
| 2. Nikuman u metdeh? | 7. Nikuman dana? |

3. Nanadiw siya su papaya?
4. Mavaya dana u viniveh?
5. Makey siya nu palyak?

8. Nitahaman na u balut?
9. Makey siya nu bagoong?
10. Mapayit u pansit?

IV. SHOPPING

A.

1. g
2. i
3. j
4. e
5. b
6. k
7. a
8. d

9. h
10. c
11. p
12. o
13. l
14. m
15. n

B.1

1. asapulo
2. tatdu
3. dadima
4. wawahu
5. papito

6. anem
7. sasiyam
8. asa
9. apat
10. dadwa

B.2

11. dose
12. kinse
13. beinte
14. disi-siyete
15. trese

16. disi-nuwebe
17. disi-sais
18. katorse
19. disi-otso
20. onse

C.

1. tatdo
2. dadima
3. asa
4. apat
5. papito
6. asapulo
7. wawahu
8. dadwa

9. sasiyam
10. anem
11. beinte
12. kuwarenta
13. sisenta
14. singkuwenta
15. treinta

Colors:

1. maydak
2. mavaheng
3. mavaya
4. yelo

D.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. dichud | 6. siri |
| 2. salapan | 7. Arellano |
| 3. mabini | 8. kanto |
| 4. huli | 9. salapan |
| 5. salapan | 10. Bonifacio |

E.

1. alas sais y medya/alas sais treinta
2. alas siyete y medya/alas siyete treinta
3. alas otso
4. alas diyas
5. alas tres
6. alas diyas kinse
7. ala una y medya/ala una treinta
8. alas sais y medya/alas sais treinta
9. alas dose
10. alas tres

F.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. sumiwal du wanan | 9. para |
| 2. sumiwal du huli | 10. biyahe |
| 3. kanto | 11. uras |
| 4. gumchin | 12. mawara |
| 5. sumakay | 13. kumaru |
| 6. pamasahe | 14. marayi |
| 7. sakayan | 15. masngen |
| 8. stasyon nu bus | |

G.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. si Mary | 5. Umba |
| 2. du Dept. of Agriculture | 6. Dyip |
| 3. du poblacion | 7. Maupisan sumakay |
| 4. Umba | 8. Uno singkuwenta |

VI. HEALTH

A.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. vook | 6. karakuhan |
| 2. uho | 7. vedek |
| 3. mata | 8. kakamay |
| 4. tadina | 9. tood |
| 5. vivi | 10. pandang |

B.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. maytulas | 6. prutas |
| 2. maymuha | 7. mayawat |
| 3. mayvasavasa | 8. maybasketball |
| 4. mannanawu | 9. tumanis |
| 5. palayok | 10. tutok |

D.

1. oras 2. sakayan 3. karayi 4. pamasahé 5. manahan

E.

1. Jinu ngayán na niya?/Jinu ngayán nu dyip?
2. Manipira u pamasahé?
3. Gumchin aku jaya.
4. Tiya u pamaga/pamasahé ku
5. Angu oras kumaru u bus aya?
6. Mamahan ya du Bulacan?
7. Marayi Cabanatuan jaya?
8. Ara jinu market?

F.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. uno singkuwenta | 6. sitento singkuwenta pesos |
| 2. singkuwenta sentimos | 7. dose pesos |
| 3. piso | 8. kinse pesos |
| 4. beinte pesos | 9. diyés sentimos |
| 5. kuwarenta 'y singko pesos | 10. disí-otso pesos |

H.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. manipira ya | 6. Kulang u sinsilyo ko |
| 2. Ngay da na. | 7. Tiya u pamaga ku |
| 3. jaynin na | 8. Padaw pa su resibo |
| 4. arava u discount/maparin
u discount | 9. jaynin, inulay muna |
| 5. nu sinsilyo ko | 10. ngay ____ pesos da na. |

I.

Manipira man-discount da na pamaga

V. TRAVELLING

A.

1. eroplano
2. bisikleta
3. bus
4. kalesa
5. tren
1. dyip (down)
2. minibus (down)
3. bapor (down)

B.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Du palengke | 6. umba |
| 2. otchoy, papaya, kafe, tinapay, askan savon | 7. umba |
| 3. nu papaya | 8. umba |
| 4. nu otchoy | 9. Oon |
| 5. P 50.00 | 10. umba |

C.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. PCV si John | 6. nu doktor |
| 2. du Bohol | 7. tuvatuva |
| 3. du Barangay Maliit | 8. kapakayhawa na kanen na sa |
| 4. kilawin | |
| 5. Naytatachi | |

D.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. nangay | 6. nituruhan |
| 2. nikuman | 7. vinata |
| 3. sumavat | 8. makayhawa |
| 4. naynin | 9. kanen |
| 5. naytatachi | |

E.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Maganit aku ava. | 6. Chakey ku ava u kilawin |
| 2. Maynin ava u uho ku. | 7. Mangay aku ava du |
| 3. Arava a maynguhad | 8. Arava u doktor |
| 4. Kailangan ku ava u bandage | 9. Narawa ava u tanuro ku. |
| 5. Maynin ava u tadina ku | 10. Chinagagan aku ava. |

SUPPLEMENTARY

MARKERS

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. si, du | 6. nu, u |
| 2. u, su | 7. si, du |
| 3. ni, u | 8. si, du |
| 4. u, su | 9. u, ni |
| 5. u, su | 10. u, du |

PRONOUNS

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. yaken | 6. siya |
| 2. aku | 7. ka |
| 3. ku | 8. kami |
| 4. jaken | 9. Jira |
| 5. siya | 10. namen |

ADJECTIVES

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mavid | 6. Pinakarakuh |
| 2. Mamahebbheb | 7. Malinis |
| 3. Pinakamasdep | 8. Masdesdep |
| 4. Makuhakuhahat | 9. Javaheng |
| 5. Pinakamasadit | 10. Pinakamagulo |

PSEUDO VERBS

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. chakey | 6. chapatak |
| 2. chakey | 7. chakey ava |
| 3. kaylangan | 8. chakey |
| 4. masinchad | 9. kaylangan |
| 5. kaya | 10. kaya |

VERB ASPECTS

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. nangay | 6. nayayu |
| 2. nikanen | 7. machinanawa |
| 3. sadiwa | 8. ituroh |
| 4. maytrabaho | 9. nililinis |
| 5. nimum | 10. maytula |

VERB CASES

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Manutong | 9. Tumnek |
| 2. Inumen | 10. Nakanta |
| 3. Maylinis | 11. Nanadiw |
| 4. mamuhod | 12. Mayleer |
| 5. Maytulas | 13. Mamarin |

6. mahumis
7. Mangay
8. Nihuman

14. Machinanawu
15. Mayayyu

CONNECTORS

1. as
2. pero
3. aran
4. kataykana
5. takwan

GRAMMAR

1. Yaken
2. siya
3. ka
4. kami
5. sa
6. ta
7. kami

Correct linker in Ivatan:

1. kamu
2. manipira
3. an
4. si
5. kami
6. arajinu
7. pa/na
8. u

9. dung .ryaw
10. pira
11. dana
12. aku
13. paru
14. mangu
15. ku

IVATAN

GRAMMAR NOTES

Mary Rose Elep
Material Developer

IVATAN Grammar Notes

Topic : Socializing
Task 1.1 : Meeting people briefly

a. Personal Subject Pronouns

KA or IMU is a personal pronoun which functions as the subject in the sentence.

Other personal subject pronouns are:

You (plural) kamu

IMU may occur anywhere in a sentence.

KA may be used at the beginning of the sentence.

KAMI meaning I and others, meaning You and I.

KAMU may be used to show respect to an older person, a person in authority or a stranger. KAMU is a personal pronoun which functions as the subject in the sentence meaning "you (plural)".

e.g. Ara kamu manguh?

b. Use if the Question Word JINU

JINU is also a contraction of JINU U meaning "where is". It is used to ask both location and direction. NGAYAN from the infinitive form NANGAYAN, emphasizes doer of the action and is in the action-not-begun aspect meaning "will go".

e.g. (location) Jinu vaxay mu?
(Where is your house?)

(direction) Jiou ngayan mu?
(Where are you going?)

Task 1.1.2

a. Particles

PA is a particle which means "still".

Existential Predicative. Limited to this type are TAYTU (taytu, tu, turi, ara, ari) "present" and MIAN "possession". The existential predicative expresses an existence/presence.

e.g. Taytu u tau. (a person is present and possession)

Mian libro na.
(He has a book.)

TAYTU does not inflect while MIAN inflects for past tense.

e.g. Minyan libro na.
(He had a book.)

TAYTU and TU are free variation. TURI and ARI indicate that the speaker and the listener are not in the immediate presence, whatever the subject of discussion. ARA is used if a negative follows or if the clause is an interrogative.

e.g. Ara ava u kakuvot mu?
(You don't have husband/wife?)

ARA is also an interrogative marker when a negative does not follow.

e.g. Ara si ina? vs. Ara ava si ina?
(Is mother in?) (Mother is not in?)

TAYTU may enter into a clause structure entered into by a subject focused adverbial predicate. The existential TAYTU differs, however, from the adverbial predicate in that it cannot fill a slot other than the predicative slot.

b. Preposition DU

The response: Du ofisina.
(To the office.)

DU is a versatile word in IVATAN. It is used for the English prepositions in, to, from, on, for, through and at.

c. Location set of Demonstrative Pronouns

DUDAW/DAWRI is a pronoun which belongs to the location.

Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

Other demonstrative pronouns belonging to the location set are:

Jaya	(here)	(near the speaker)
Dudaw/dawri	(there)	(far from the speaker, near listener)
Dungurayaw	(there)	(far from both speaker and listener)

Task 1.1.3

a. Particle NA

NA is a particle which means "already" and "now".

e.g. Malkem aku na.
 (I'm already old.)

 Mangay aku na.
 (I'm going now.)

Task 1.2: Making and responding to informal introductions

a. Parts of a Sentence: Predicate + Subject

The predicate maybe a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a verb or a pseudoverb.

The sentence:

 Yaken si Popsie.
 (I am Popsie.)

YAKEN is the predicate pronoun and SI POPPSIE is the subject.

In Ivatan there are four sets of personal pronouns:

- The Predicate-Subject Set
- The Non-Subject Actor Set
- The Possessive Set
- The Direction Set

When making introductions, the predicate-subject set (long form) of personal pronouns is used.

b. Subject Markers for Personal Names

SI is a subject marker for singular personal name.
It's plural form is SA.

e.g. Siya si Becky.
(She is Becky.)

Makanta sa Medy kani Yolly.
(Medy and Yolly are singing.)

c. Subject Markers for Common Nouns

U is a subject marker for common nouns (singular).
Its plural form is SA.

e.g. Robert u ngaran ku.
(My name is Robert.)

Nangay sa du plaza.
(They went to the plaza.)

d. Possessive Set of Personal Pronouns

The possessive set of Personal Pronouns, as in the sentence

e.g. David u ngaran ku.
(David is my name.)

may function as an adjective or as a noun in a sentence. The possessive adjective set may be classified into two: Those that precede a noun and those that come after noun.

e.g. Jaken u sapatos.
(The shoes are mine.)

Sapatos ku.
(My shoes.)

e. Nominal Predicates in Ivatan may be a noun or a pronoun as in the sentence:

Maytaketakey aku.
(I am a farmer.)

MAYTAKETAKEY is the predicate noun and AKU is the subject

pronoun.

In the sentence:

Raray aku ni Richard.
(I am Richard's companion.)

RARAY is the predicate noun and NI RICHARD is the expansion of the predicate. Being a phrase, the expansion follows the subject pronoun AKU in the sentence.

Personal Pronoun MU

MU (you/your)

Task 1.2.3 To ask about personal information

a. Question Word TAGA-ANGU

In the question:

Taga-anguh ka? (From where are you?)

TAGA-ANGU is a question word used to ask for the place of origin of a person.

b. MIAN + Noun Phrase (existential)

One example of a noun phrase used as a predicate is the MIAN noun phrase, meaning "there is, are, have, has" in the sentence:

e.g. Mian dana kakuvot mo?
(Do you have wife/husband already?) (literal)
(Are you married?) (Contextual)

ARAJINU is an existential question used for location.

e.g. Arajinu u pamilya mu?
(Where's your family?)

c. Connector KAN

KAN/KANI is a connector which means "and". This is used for persons.

There are two "where" questions in Ivatan, JINU and ARAJINU. JINU may be used to ask for both location and direction questions, ARAJINU may only be used to ask location questions. Thus, where ARAJINU can be used, JINU can also be used, but where JINU as a direction questions, ARAJINU cannot be used.

Questions such as:

Location:

Jinu u vahay mu?
(Where is your house?)

Directions:

Jinu ngayan mu?
(Where are you going?)

The correct response to the ARAJINU question is a noun phrase that begins with ARI DU.

e.g.

Questions: Arajinu si ama mu?
 (Where is your father?)

Response: Ari du takey.
 (In the field.)

If the response to ARAJINU is ARI DU + NOUN PHRASE, the response to JINU is DU + NOUN PHRASE,

e.g.

Question: Jinu ngayan mo?
 (Where are you going?)

Response: Du takey.
 (To the field.)

Note: The questions ARAJINU is answered by ARI DU which you can't use in answering question that starts with JINU.

Task 1.2.4

- a. TAGA as a place marker

In the sentence:

Taga-New York aku.
(I'm from New York.)

TAGA is a place marker denoting the place of origin of a person.

b. Adjectival Predicates in Ivatan (Basic of Unaffixed Form)

Adjectival predicates in Ivatan come in different forms. Some are in their basic, unaffixed forms. The adjective METDEH in the sentence.

e.g. Metdeh aku pa.
(I'm still young.)

is an example of an adjective in its basic form.

UMBA is the equivalent of "no"
ABU is the equivalent of "none"
DANA/NA is a particle which means "already".

Task 1.3 Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

Action Begun/Not Completed of MAY verbs

In the sentence:

e.g. Maytrabahu aku du DECS.

MAYTRABAHU is an infinitive form with emphasis on the doer of the action not begun aspect meaning "will work".

Task 1.5: Making small talk about personal information

a. Direction:

JA is a variation of JAYA.

e.g. Maydisna ka ja/jaya.
(You sit here.)

Question Word:

e.g. Kanguh ka pa awara?
(When did you arrive?)

KANGU is a question word for when (past)

b. Verb

MACHICHINAWA to study

e.g. Machinanawu ka su Ivatan?
(Did you study/learn Ivatan?)

Machinanawu aku su Ivatan.
(I am studying Ichbayaten.)

PINACHINANAWAN asking someone where he studied.

e.g. Makaintindi ka su Ivatan?
(Do you understand Ivatan?)

d. ANCHI is a temporal adverb inflection which means "immediate future".

e.g. Jinu anchi katdan mu?
(Where will you study/live?)

TEMPORAL ADVERB INFLECTIONS

STEMS	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
1. Subject focus predicate with nouns	(sicha) sichamahep	(ka/kaminsa)	(An)
2. delak tomorrow			andelak
3. ichi Immediate time		kaichi kaichiyaw	anchi anchiyaw
4. chuwa remote time		kaichuwa	an (i) chuwa
5. nguryaw now	sichanguryaw		

6. awan	sichawan	kaminsawan	asawan
year			

7. Seven names of the days

8. Twelve names of the months

Noun Stem indicates the period of the day and either a free form.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. kuyab | afternoon |
| 2. ahap | night |
| 3. vukas | morning |

Examples of temporal adverbs:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| 1. aochi | - | near future |
| 2. sicharaw | - | today |
| 3. kaichiyaw | - | immediate past |
| 4. anchuwa | - | remote future |
| 5. kaichuwa | - | remote past |
| 6. kakuyab | - | yesterday |
| 7. andumingo | - | next Sunday |
| 8. anmayu | - | next May |
| 9. kamayu | - | last May |
| 10. anawan | - | next year |
| 11. kaminsawan | - | last year |

e. ANGÜH is a word in Ivatan meaning "what".

e.g. Angu ngaran mu?
(What's your name?)

Use of ANGU to form a yes-no questions.

Task 1.4 Meeting the host family for the first time

Existential word ARA

Personal Pronouns KA/KAMU/KAMI

KA means "you" (singular)

KAMU means "you" (plural, also used to show respect to an older person in authority or stranger.

KAMI we (exclusive)

- a. Personal Pronoun YAKEN means I

Pseudoverb MAKEY means "like/want"

e.g. Makey aku nu mangga.
 (I like mango.)

- b. TAYTU as an existential word

Personal Pronoun NAMEN from DIAMEN means ours.

e.g. Vahay namaen uri.
 (That is our house.)

Adverb AN KADWAN means sometimes

e.g. An kadwan an napyu u niyani.
 (Sometimes the harvest is good.)

- c. Demonstrative Pronoun NIYAYA means "this" (O-F)

e.g. Niyaya u kwarto mu.
 (This is your room.)

- d. Imperative Forming Affix MAY

In the sentence:

 Maynihah ka.
 ((You) Get some rest.)

MAYNIHAH is in the imperative form and the emphasis is on the doer of the action.

Pseudoverb MAKEY Means want/like

Adverb SICHANGURIYAW means now

Preposition BAGO/MANAM means before

Personal Pronoun TA

TA (we) inclusive)

e.g. Bago ta kuman.
 (Before we eat.)

e. NIKAVUS course finished

e.g. Angu nikavus mu?
(What course did you finish?)

f. Affixed Form of the Adjective

The adjective MAHANEBNEB in the sentence

Mahanebneb dawri?
(Is it cold there?)

is an example of the affixed adjective form. Some of the more common adjective affixes are the following:

MA as in ma + hanebneb = Mahanebneb (cold)

NAKA as in naka + sapatos = nakasapatos (having shoes on)

Task 1.5.2

a. MANG as an Adjective Forming Affix

Another adjective-forming prefix is MANG and if this is attached to the rootword will change the noun into an adjective which in English belongs to the ING adjectives.

e.g. Mang + gagah = manggagah (tiring)

Manggagah u maybiyahe.
(It's tiring to travel.)

b. The Particle PA means "just"

Prefix KA Is from the infinitive form MA and is used when a completed action is recently done as in the sentence:

e.g. Kawara ku pa.
(I just arrived.)

KA is a past time marker.

e.g. Ka Duminggo.
(Last Sunday.)

UMBA is the equivalent of "no".

e.g. Umba, tatdu pa ka araw.
(No, just three days.)

c. Oon means yes

d. Personal Pronoun AKU

AKU means I and is used after a verb or an adjective and may never appear or be used at the beginning of the sentence.

e. Preposition DU

e.g. Du PRRM.
(At PRRM.)

f. SU as a common noun marker

e.g. Nachinanawu aku su Ivatan.
(I studied Ivatan.)

g. Prefix MAY

e.g. Maylilyak su Ivatan.
(Speaks Ivatan.)

Task 1.6: Informing family about intention of stepping-out

1. NGAYAN is in the infinitive form with emphasis on the doer of the action in the action not begun aspect meaning "to go" or going".

e.g. Mian ngayan ku.
(I am going somewhere.)

Affixing SICHA

Affixing SICHA

Affixing SICHA to the stem indicates a specific period of the day. e.g. When one says SICHAMAKUYAB (this afternoon), afternoon time contained within the present day.

2. Question Word JINU

3. DUNGURYAW means "there" (yonder)

e.g. Mangay aku dunguryaw.
(I am going there.)

4. NI proper noun marker for non-subject

e.g. Du vahay ni Tomas.
(To the house of Tomas.)

5. U is a common noun marker

e.g. Tatdu u kakteh ku.
(I have 3 brothers and sisters.) (Contextual)

6. Connector ASKANI/KANI means "and"

7. Linker AM is the equivalent of "is" as in the sentence.

e.g. Nu ama ku an malken dana.
(My father is old ready.)

Task 1.7 Explaining PCV assignment in the local community

Demonstrative Pronoun URI is a variation of NAWRI.
It means "that" with emphasis on the object.

e.g. Angu maysidung na nawri?
(How can that be of help?) (Contextual)
(What help can it give us?)

Personal Pronoun DA is the equivalent of them/their.

Suffix EN of the infinitive form to indicate focus on the objects.

e.g. Sidungen ku sa u tawu-tawu.
(I will help the people.)

Occupational Affix:

MAY and MANG are prefixes which when attached to a noun
will change the noun into an occupation or profession.

e.g.

May + takey = Maytakey
(farm) (farmer)

Mang + among = Mangamong
(fish) (fisherman)

Sidungen ku sa u maytakekey /mangamong.
(I will help the farmers/fishermen.)

Task 1.8 Expressing humor

- a. MIAN is to have
- b. URI is an existential predicate

Uses of expressions:

Expression is any rootword, stem, or word used as exclamation.

e.g. Off corny.
(That's good.)

Okay ah!
(That's good.)

TOPIC II: Language to manage learning
Task 2.1: Identifying language to be used in communication

- a. Word order of Sentence with Negation

In the sentence:

Masulib aku ava manivatan.
(I don't know how to speak Ivatan.)

One way of negating verbal sentence in Ivatan is with the use of negation AVA "not". When the subject is a pronoun the negation is positioned after the pronoun as in the sentence above.

When the actor is a noun the negation immediately follows the verb.

e.g. Masulib si Robert a manivatan.
(Robert knows how to speak Ivatan.)

Masulib awa manivatan si Robert.
(Robert doesn't know how to speak Ivatan.)

Task 2.2: Making request about manner of speech

a. Pseudoverb MAPARIN (can)

e.g. Maparin a pirwahan.
(Can you (please) repeat.) literal
(Please repeat.) contextual

b. Action Begun Completed of IN verb

In the sentence:

Angu vinata mu?
(What did you say?)

VINATA is in the ABC (simple past) with emphasis on the receiver of the action (because of the affix IN) meaning "said".

Task 2.3: Eliciting meaning in target language

a. Pseudover + Infinitive

In the sentence:

Angu u chakey na vatahen nu _____?
(What does _____ (mean)?)

When pseudoverb (e.g. chakey, etc.) co-occur with a verb, the verb is in the infinitive form. This rule applies to all pseudoverbs appearing with verbs in a sentence.

Task 2.3.3:

a. Action Not Begun of EN/HEN Verbs

In the gambits:

Maypangu ku vatahen u _____ du Ivatan?
(How do you say _____ in Ichbayaten?)

VATAHEN is in the ANB aspect, with emphasis on the receiver of the action (because of the suffix EN/HEN, meaning "will say").

Task 2.4: Ensuring communication is clear

a. Abilitative Object Focus

In the sentence:

Maintiodi ku ava.
(I don't understand.)

MAINTINDI is in the abilitative mood, with emphasis on the receiver of the action. It is in the action begun not completed aspect.

b. Stative MA affix in an affix that states the condition of a person.

In the gambit:

Malito aku.
(I'm confused.)

TOPIC 3: FOOD

Task 3.1: Finding out about (new) food

a. Subject Demonstrative Pronouns

In the sentence:

Angu ya?
(What is this?)

YA is a demonstrative pronoun belonging to the subject set meaning "this".

b. Location/Directional Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

In the e.g.

Angu tawag mu ja/jaya?
(What is the term for this?)

Note: The use of the directional pronouns JAYA/JA. The explanation is provided within the English equivalent "for this" which suggests a directional function.

Non-Subject Demonstrative Pronouns

In the gambit:

Angu lasa na niya?
(What is the taste of this?)

NIYA is a demonstrative pronoun belonging to the non-subject set, meaning "this".

Affixed Form of Adjectives

In the sentence:

Manawnas iya.
(It's sweet.)

Ma + nawnas = manawnas, meaning sweet.

Task 3.1.5

a. Action Begun Not Completed

RUTUNGAN is in the infinitive form and could be used in the not begun completed action which means "to be cooked".

b. Question Word MAYPANGU means "how".

e.g. Maypangu iya rutungan?
(How is this cooked?)

Task 3.1.6

a. Completed Action of NI verbs

NI is in the ABC aspect with emphasis on the object meaning "deep fried" in the word NIPIRITO.

Task 3.2.2.

In the sentence:

Kuditan iya.
(You peel it off.)

The suffix AN is used with verbs which denote that only the surface or appearance of the initial direct object is affected.

a. Personal Pronoun KA (you)

Particle PA means "more"

e.g. Kapanghap mu pa.
(You get some more.)

b. Expression NGAY

NGAY means okay but is never used to express fine feelings.

e.g. Tahaman mu iya.
(Taste this./Try this.)

Ngay.
(Okay.)

c. Adverb ANCHIYAW (later)

e.g. Kuman aku na anchiyaw.
(I will eat later.)

AN may be used to express a reason and when it does, it may be found at the end of the reason sentence.

e.g. Bawalan.
(It's not good for me.)

d. DANA an expression used to encourage someone to eat or to do a favor.

e.g. Kuman dana.
(Come on, let's eat.)

Task 3.5: Preparing food

a. Pseudoverb MAKEY means like/want

b. Stative verb MAWAW does not have any affix. It has only the rootword as in the sentence:

e.g. Mawaw aku.
(I'm thirsty.)

It is a verb that does not need an object to complete its meaning.
It states the condition/feeling of a person putting the emphasis on

e.g. Mapteng aku.
(I'm hungry.)

Mahudhud aku.
(I feel dizzy.)

*Note: These particular verbs need an external object to relieve one of the feeling of uneasiness.

TOPIC: SHOPPING
Task 4.1: Locating sources of needed items

a. Affixes PA + AN Directive

e.g. Pa + sadiw + an = panadiwan (a place from)

PANADIWAN is from the infinitive form SADIW (to buy) with emphasis on direction meaning "a place from".

b. PARU expresses uncertainty and is an example of a particle.

e.g. Sinu paru mangay?
(Who do you think will go?)

Task 4.1.2: Location Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

a. Location Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

b. Particle SIGURO (maybe) TAREK (might)

Task 4.2: Selecting Items

a. Objective Affix HEN

Suffix HEN when attached to the verb CHITA exhibits an objective focus.

b. Pseudoverbs KAYLANGAN, MAPARIN may take only the non-subject set of personal pronouns

c. Personal Pronoun NIYO (you, plural)

TOPIC: TRANSPORTATION
Task 5.1: Local Transportation

Task 5.1.3: Affix MAY

In the sentence:

Maybus ka.
(Take a bus.)

The prefix MAY when attached to words referring to means of transportation will denote "to take a _____"

Question Word JINU

e.g. Jinu istasyon nu jeep?
(Where's the jeepney station?)

JINU is a question word meaning where

Task 5.1.14

Expression PARA

PARA is used to stop a moving vehicle only.

e.g. Para!
(Stop!)

Task 5.2: Taking a trip

a. DU as a location preposition

e.g. Mangay aku du Manila.
(I'm going to Manila.)

Note: The preposition DU when used with non-personal nouns has a location meaning; with personal nouns, it has a direction meaning.

b. Question Word PIRA

In the sentence:

Pira ka uras u biyahe?
(How many hours is the trip?)

PIRA is a question word for "how many"
MGA as an approximative

In the example:

Mga tatdu ka uras.
(About/ Around 3 hours.)

MGA as an approximative word, which when added to a number,
for example, does not give the exact time, amount or measurement.

TOPIC: HEALTH
Task 6.1: Getting medical help

a. Accidental Affix

NA is an accidental affix that focuses on the actor, but an external
object causes the discomfort or pain as indicated by the verb root.

e.g. Nawara aku.
(I'm wounded.)

NAKA is another accidental affix with the actor as the agent causing
the change, discomfort or pain.

e.g. Nakapsa siya su baso.
(He is accidentally broke the glass.)

b. MAPA Affix

The MAPA affixed verbs, the subject of the sentence is the causing
agent while the natural agent may or may not be expressed in the
sentence. However, in the example:

Kaylangan ku u mapaduktor.
(I need to see a doctor.)

The causing agent and the natural are one and the same KU, (a non-
subject actor pronoun). To further illustrate why, this is another
variant of the sentence above.

Kaylangan am mapaduktor aku.
(I need to see a doctor.)

Task 6.1.5 Existential Words

e.g. Ara si Dr. Reyes?
 (Is Dr. Reyes in?)

 Arava si Dr. Reyes.
 (Dr. Reyes is not in.)

The words ARA, AVA are combined into ARAVA which has the same meaning as "none, nothing, or not in".

APPENDIX

I. PRONOUNS

A. Personal Pronouns

1. Subject Set

I	YAKEN	IMU may occur in the initial, medial (usually the second word) or final position of a sentence.
You (singular)	KA/IKAW	
He, She	SIYA	(No distinction between male and female.)
We (exclusive)	YAMEN	(meaning I and others)
We (inclusive)	YATEN	(meaning I, You, and others, singular or plural)
YOU (plural)	KAMU	(may be used to show respect to an older person, a person in authority or a stranger.)
They	SIRA	

Examples:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Mangay aku du Banaue.
Nikuman aku su among. | (I went to Banaue.)
(I ate fish.) |
| b) Nanadiw a ng gulay.
Mayninihah ka muna. | ({You} Buy vegetables.)
({You} Take a rest.) |
| c) Imu manadiw su libro.
Angu chaimu nu mangay du
Manila? | (You will buy the book.)
(Why will you (be the one to) go to
Manila?) |
| d) Nisumavat siya kakuyab. | (She went home yesterday.) |
| e) Makanta ka sa programa.
Nimicheh kami su makalu. | (We sang at the program.)
(We slept early.) |
| f) Manutung ta su pansit.
Maydisna ta du bangko. | (We will cook pansit.)
(Let's sit on the chair.) |

g) Manghap kamu su lamisa.
Maymuha kamu su kapiya.

([You] Get a table.)
([You] plant pineapple.)

h) Machinanawu sa su Tagalog.
Minum sa su tuvatuva.

(They are studying Tagalog.)
(They will drink medicine.)

2. Non-Subject Set

By me	KU
By you (singular)	MU
By him/her	NIYA
By us (exclusive)	NAMEN
By us (inclusive)	TA
By you (plural)	NIYO
By them	DA

Examples:

a) Nikanen ku u nirakan.
Niinum ku u gatas.

(The vegetable was eaten by me.)
(The milk was drunk by me.)

b) Imuha mu u vutuh andelak.
Fadiwen mu u frutas andelak.

(The seeds will be planted by you
tomorrow.)
(The fruit will be bought by you
tomorrow.)

c) Niahap na u libro.
Patulasen na u poem.

(The book was taken by him/her.)
(The poem will be written by him/her.)

d) Nikanta namen u "Dahil sa Iyo."
Nitada namen u "cha-cha".

("Dahil Sa Iyo" was sung by us.)
("Cha-cha was danced by us.)

e) Nileer ta u balita.
Nisadiw niyo u tuvatuva.

(The news was read by us.)
(The medicine was bought by us.)

f) Nitawagan niyo u ta'isi.
Niinum niyo u kafi.

(The taxi was called by you.)
(The coffee was drunk by you.)

g) Nikanen da u among.
Niahap da u pusak.

(The fish was eaten by them.)
(The cat was taken by them.)

3. Possessive Set

a) Possessive Noun Set

Mine	JAKEN
Yours (singular)	JIMU
His/Hers	JIRANA
Ours (exclusive)	JAMEN
Ours (inclusive)	JATEN
Yours (plural)	JINU
Theirs	JIRADA

Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Jaken u vahay a ya. | (This house is mine.) |
| Jaken u kotse a ya. | (This car is mine.) |
| b) Jimu u kama a ya. | (That bed is yours.) |
| Jimu u libro a. | (That book is yours.) |
| c) Jirana u sapatos a mavaheng itim. | (The black shoes are hers/his.) |
| Jirana u lamisa a uri. | (That table is his/hers.) |
| d) Jamen u raku a radyo. | (The big radio is ours.) |
| Jamen u maydak a pusak. | (The white cat is ours.) |
| e) Jaten u beer a ya. | (This beer is ours.) |
| Jaten u kanen awri. | (That food is ours.) |
| f) Jinu u kartos a ya. | (The money is yours.) |
| Jinu u dekey a bangko. | (The small chair is yours.) |
| g) Jirada u jchitu awri. | (That dog is theirs.) |
| Jirada u blue a lapis. | (The blue pencil is theirs.) |

b) Possessive Adjective Set

	Pre-Posted (Before Nouns)	Post-Posted (After Nouns)
My	AKIN + -JAKEN	KU
Your (singular)	IYO + -JIMU	MU
His, Her	KANIYA + -JIRANA	NA
Our (exclusive)	AMIN + -JAMEN	NAMEN

Our (inclusive)	ATIN + - JATEN	TA
Your (plural)	INYO + - JINU	NIYO
Their	KANILA + JIRADARA	DA

Examples:

- 1) Rakuh u jaken a vahay. (My house is big.)
Rakuh u vahay ku.
- 2) Malinis u jimu a salavini. (Your pants are clean.)
Malinis u salavini mu.
- 3) Niyaya u jirana a kotse. (This is his/her car.)
Niyaya u kotse na.
- 4) Niyaya u jamen a pusak. (This is our cat.)
Niyaya u pusak namen.
- 5) Niyaya u jaten a beer. (This is our beer.)
Niyaya u beer ta.
- 6) Jinu a kartus ya. (This is your money.)
Kartus niyo ya.
- 7) Jirada a chitu ya. (That is their dog.)
Chitu da ya.

4. Location/Direction Set

To/with/from me	JAKEN
To/with/from you (singular)	JIMU
To/with/from him/her	SIYA/JA
To/with/from us (exclusive)	JAMEN
To/with/from us (inclusive)	JATEN
To/with/from you (plural)	JINU
To/with/from them	JIRA

Examples:

1. Machivan ka jaken. ([You] Come with me.)
Manadiw ka jaken. ([You] Buy from me.)
2. Ituruh ku va jimu. (I'll give this to you.)
Hapen ku kartus jimu. (I'll get the money from you.)
3. Yangay mu uri siya. (Bring that to him/her.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Machistorya ka jamen.
Machivan ka jamen. | (Talk with us.)
([You] Come with us.) |
| 5. Hapen ko jinu.
Nangay kami jinu kakuyab. | (I'll get it from you.)
(We went to you yesterday.) |
| 6. Yapu sa jaten u savusavung.
Yapu sa jaten u kanekanen. | (The flowers came from us.)
(The food came from us.) |
| 7. Ituruh mu ya jira.
Vatahen mu ya jira. | ([You] Give this to them.)
(Tell this to them.) |

5. Benefactive Set

For me	PARA JAKEN
For you (singular)	PARA JIMU
For her/him	PARA JA
For us (exclusive)	PARA JAMEN
For us (inclusive)	PARA JATEN
For you (plural)	PARA JINU
For them	PARA JIRA

Examples:

- a) Maparin an hapen mu u bangko para jaken.
(Please get the chair for me.)

Maparin an patulas en mu ya para jaken.
(Please write this for me.)

- b) Sinadiw ku ya para jimu.
(I bought this for you.)

Manghap aku su ranum para jimu.
(I'll get water for you.)

- c) Nanadiw kami su savusavung para ja.
(We bought flowers for her.)

Niparin ko ya para ja.
(I did this for him.)

- d) Nan "bake" siya su "cake" para jaten.
(She baked cake for us.)

Nanutung sa su pansit para jamen.
(They cooked pansit for us.)

e) Nanadiw si Medy su beer para jaten.
(Medy bought beer for us.)

f) Makanta aku para jimu.
(I'll sing a song for you.)

Nanguyas siya para jimu.
(She washed dishes for you.)

g) Manawag ka su taksi para jira.
(Let's call a taxi for them.)

Mamarin kamu su programa para jira.
([You] Prepare a program for them.)

B. Demonstrative Pronouns

1. Subject Set

YA	(this, near the speaker)
NAWRI	(that, far from the speaker, near the listener)
AWRI	(that, far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Chakey ku ya. | (I like this.) |
| Sadiwen mu ya. | ([You] Buy this.) |
| b) Nawri u vahay da. | (That is their house.) |
| Kanen mu u nirakanawri | ([You] Eat that vegetable.) |
| c) Hapen mu u libro awri du kuwanto. | ([You] Get that book from the room.) |
| Hapen mu u papil awri. | ([You] Pick up that piece of paper.) |

2. Object Set

NIYAYA	(of this, near the speaker)
NAWRI	(of that, far from the speaker, near listener)
NUNGURYAW	(of that, far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:

- a) Turuhan mu yaken su pidaso nu cake a ya.
(Give me a slice of this cake.)

Kaylangan kuu asa ka dosena nu ochoy a ya.
(I need one dozen of these eggs.)

- b) Nikanen ku u karan nu tsokolate awri.
(I ate half of that chocolate.)

Angu chakey nu vatahen nawri.
(What is the meaning of that?)

- c) Turuhan mu yaken su dadwa ka mitro nunguryaw a lace.
(Give me two meters of that lace.)

Panadiw mu yaken su dadwa ka pares nunguryaw a tsinelas.
(Buy me two pairs of those slippers.)

3. Location Set

JAYA "here" (near the speaker)

DAWRI "there" (far from the speaker, near listener)

DUNGURYAW "there" (far from "both speaker and listener")

Examples:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Mayvayat ta jaya. | (Let's meet here.) |
| Kuman ta jaya. | (We will eat here.) |
| b) Mangay aku dawri. | (I will go there.) |
| Nayvasavasa sa dawri. | (She washed clothes there.) |
| c) Manadiw ta su tuvatuva dunguryaw. | (We will buy medicine there.) |
| Nisumdep sa dunguryaw. | (They entered there.) |

4. Direction Set

TIYA (here, near the speaker)

TURI (there, far from the speaker, near the listener)

TURI (there, far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Tiya u pamaga ku. | (Here is my payment.) |
| Tiya u sinsilyo mo. | (Here is your change.) |

- | | |
|---|---|
| b) Turi u vahay da.
Turi u kavahayan. | (There is their house.)
(There is the town.) |
| c) Turi u kotse mu.
Turi u sapatos mu. | (There is your car.)
(There are your shoes.) |

5. Location/Direction Set

TAYTU JAYA	(is/are/was/were here, near the speaker)
ARI DAWRI .	(is/are/was were there, far from the speaker, near the listener)
TURI DUNGURYAW	(is/are/was/were there, far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

- a) Taytu jaya u boyfriend ni Becky.
(Becky's boyfriend is here.)
- Taytu jaya u kakuvot ni Vic-Vic.
(Vic-Vic's husband is here.)
- b) Ari dawri u kotse ni Paz.
(Paz's car is there.)
- Ari Dawri u "crush" ni Popsie.
(Popsie's crush is there.)
- c) Turi dunguryaw u palasyo ni Medy.
(Medy's castle is there.)
- Turi dunguryaw u frutas anisadiw mu.
(The fruit that you bought is there.)

6. Manner Set

NIYAYA	(like this, near the speaker)
NAWRI	(like that, far from the speaker near the listener)
NUNGURYAW	(like that, far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:

- a) Niyaya u kapanutung su pansit.
(This is how to cook pansit.)

Niyaya u kapamarin su grammar notes.
(This is how to make grammar notes.)

- b) Nawri ava u kainum su beer, Malou.
(That is not the way to drink beer, Malou.)

Nawri u kapanutung su adobo?
(Is that the way to cook adobo?)

- c) Nunguryaw u chakey ku a klase nu kotse.
(I like that car (over there).)

Nunguryaw u chakey ku a sadiwen a laylay.
(That is the dress I want to buy.)

II. PSEUDOVERBS

Pseudoverbs are called so because they exhibit characteristics of both verbs and adjectives. Like verbs, pseudoverbs can have case relationships with the nouns in the sentences and can be inflected for aspect (such as completed, continuing, not begun). Like adjectives, pseudoverbs can be intensified and compared.

1. There are 9 pseudoverbs in Tagalog. They are divided into 3 groups:

- a) GROUP 1

chakey (want, like)

- b) GROUP 2

chakey ava (dislike)
Kaylangan (need)

- c) GROUP 3

maparin (may, might, can, could)
bawal/maparin ava (it is prohibited)
dapat/mayanung (must, have to, ought to)

2. All 2 groups of the pseudoverbs can be intensified in two ways:

- a) by adding an intensifying modifier to the pseudoverb

e.g. uyud a chakey

(really like)

uyud a maparin
(really can)

uyud a mayanung
(truly ought to)

3. All 3 groups of the pseudoverbs have a comparative form.

e.g. chakey ---- chakaakey
(like more than)

Chakaakey ku u coke kan nu Pepsi.
(I prefer Coke to Pepsi.)

Mas kaylangan ku u kapaynihah kan nu kanen.
(I need rest more than food.)

Mas maparin jaken u Domingo.
(Sunday is better for me.)

4. All 3 groups of the pseudoverbs have superlative form.

e.g. chakey --- chaakey
(like best)

Si Jose u chaakey ku du atavu.
(I like Jose best of all.)

Sigarilyo u bawal dana jaken.
(Cigarettes are what's most forbidden for me.)

5. Group 1 pseudoverbs can take only 2 cases: the agentive and the objective.

e.g. Makey siya nu mangga.
(He likes mangoes.)

Chaakey na si Jose.
(He likes Jose.)

6. Groups 2 and 3 pseudoverbs can only take the direction and object cases.

e.g. Maparin dana jimu u piso.
(Is one peso good enough for you?)

Maparin dana jaken u ranum.
(Water is good enough for me.)

Mayanung/Dapat jimum ranum.
(Water is good for you.)

Maparin ava jimu u bagoong.
(Bagoong is bad for you.)

7. With pseudoverbs, only the object noun may become the subject of the sentence. In this case, the object becomes a definite item and is equivalent to a stressed word in English.

e.g. Chakey na u mangga.
(He likes the mangoes.)

Chakey na si Jose.
(He likes Jose.)

Maparin ava awri jaken.
(That is bad for me.)

Maparin jimu u red.
(Red is okay on you.)

NOTE: Stress occurs on the underlined word or words.

8. Pseudoverbs can be used as auxiliary verbs. In this case, the main verb is in the infinitive form. When the pseudoverb is immediately followed by the main verb, the linker is attached to the pseudoverb (as in examples a, b and c below). Note that the pseudoverbs *ayaw* and *bawal* do not require linkers between themselves and the main verbs (as in examples d and e below). When the pseudoverb is followed by a pronoun, the linker is attached to the pronoun (as in examples f and g below).

e.g.

a) Makey a kuman u metdeh su turon.
(The child wants to eat turon.)

b) Kaylangan dana inuha ni Pedro u paminta sichanguryaw.
(Pedro needs to plant the pepper now.)

c) Maparin a muhan ni Pedro su paminta u atat na.
(Pedro can plant pepper in his backyard.)

- d) Makey ava maymuha si Pedro su paminta.
(Pedro dislikes to plant pepper.)
 - e) Maparin ava u manigarilyo jaya.
(It is forbidden to smoke here.)
 - f) Maparin mu panadiw si Pedro su fertilizer.
(You may buy some fertilizer for Pedro.)
 - g) Mayanung mu a rarayan si Lisa du kavahayan.
(You must go to town with Lisa.)
9. The case relations between the pseudoverb and the nouns in a sentence are indicated by word-order (that is, agentive before objective) if the nouns are both personal nouns.

e.g. Kaylangan nu metdeh u ina.
(A child needs a mother.)

NOTE: The doer noun precedes the object noun.

If one of the nouns co-occurring with pseudoverb is a personal noun and the other is a noun-personal noun, then the personal noun is the agent and the non-personal noun is the object.

e.g. Chakey na ava nu metdeh u nirakan.
Chakey na ava u niraken nu metdeh.
(The child dislikes vegetables.)

III. PARTICLES are froms that add meaning to a sentence.

1. U "already, now"

e.g.

- a) Mian dana u kakuvut ni Josie.
(Josie is already married.)
- b) Makanta ta na.
(Let us sing now.)

2. PA "yet, still"

e.g.

- a) Kanakan pa sa Maria kani Julia.

(Mary and Julia are still single.)

- b) Taytu pa adu mawara u bisita.
(The visitor has not arrived yet.)

3. KAMU "too, even"

e.g.

- a) Manahan kamu du vahay su aram dekey.
(Please come to the house even for a few minutes.)
- b) Mahupag sa u aran pagad.
(Carabaos get tired too.)

4. LANG/LAMANG "just, only"

e.g.

- a) Dunguya/Dudaw.
(Just there.)
- b) Niyaya/Muyuh ya.
(Only this.)

5. KUNO is used to indicate and indirect quotation

e.g.

- a) Duktur kuno si Tony.
([Someone said] Tony is a doctor.)
- b) Mavid a mahakay kuno si Gerry.
([Someone said] Gerry is handsome.)

NOTE: If the first word in the sequence ends in a consonant, the particle KUNO is used.

6. TA expresses a state of temporariness

e.g.

- a) Kuman ta man'ma.
(Let's eat first.)

7. DANA expresses a shift in viewpoint or role

e.g.

- a) Yaken dana.
(It's my turn.)
- b) Siya dana u makanta.
(It's here turn to sing.)

8. KU/KAYAN expresses uncertainty, indecision, speculation

e.g.

- a) Angu paru an tadian ku u order ku.
(Maybe I'll change my order.)
- b) Anmangu paru kayan kartus niyo.
(When (do you think) will you have money?)
- c) Sino paru u mangay du party.
([I wonder] who will be coming to the party?)

9. SAWEN expresses mild surprise at new information or an unexpected turn of events/situation.

e.g.

- a) Mangalsad sawen jaya!
(I didn't know (that) it's slippery here!)
- b) Mavid sawen u boses in Inday!
(I didn't know that Inday has a nice voice!)

10. ANU expresses uncertainty

- a) Aru anu u vasan mu.
(You seem to have many clothes to wash.)
- b) Mawara ava anu si Meyor.
(It seems that the Mayor is not coming.)

11. TEREK expresses uncertainty

e.g.

- a) Terek a intsik si Yda.
(Maybe Yda is a Chinese.)
- b) Tarek an pulis si Mike.
(Maybe Mike is a policeman.)

IV. THE CONJUNCTIONS OR CONNECTORS

There are two groups of conjunctions or connectors in Ivatan that may be used in combining two or more basic sentences: the coordinating conjunctions and the subordinating conjunctions.

A. The Coordinating Conjunctions

Ivatan has a number of conjunctions that expresses varying relations of coordination such as: addition, contrast, choice, and negation.

Below are the Ivatan coordinating conjunctions with the relationship that they express:

1. KANU "and" for addition

e.g.

Makuhat du Laguna.
(It is hot in Laguna.)

Mahbek du Laguna.
(It is dusty in Laguna.)

Combined Sentence:

Makuhat kanu mahbek du Laguna.
(It is hot and dusty in Laguna.)

2. ASKAN "and also", for addition, showing sequence of events

e.g.

Nangay siya du Post Office.
Nangay siya du palengke.

(He went to the Post Office.)
(He went to the market.)

Combined Sentence:

Nangay siya du Post Office askan du market.
(He went to the Post Office and also, to the market.)

3. TAPIAN "and so, so that"

e.g.

Machinanawu ka.
(Study.)

Kahirapan ka ava du viay.
(You won't have difficulty in life.)

Combined Sentence:

Machinanawu ka tapian ji ka kahirapan du viay.
(Study, so that you won't have difficulty in life.)

4. For addition TA "not only, but also"

e.g.

Mavid siya.
(She is pretty.)

Masulib siya.
(She is intelligent.)

Combined Sentence:

Tud ava siya mavid ta masulib pa.
(She is not only pretty but also intelligent.)

5. PERO "but"

e.g.

Maynin u mangga.
(Mango is expensive.)

Masdep u mangga.
(Mango is delicious.)

Combined Sentence:

Maynin u mangga pero masdep.
(Mango is expensive but delicious.)

6. For choice ANMANA "or"

e.g.

Makey ka nu kafi?
(Do you want coffee?)

Makey ka nu tsa?
(Do you want tea?)

Combined Sentence:

Makey ka nu kafi anmana tsa?
(Do you want coffee or tea?)

B. The Subordinating Conjunctions

Ivatan has several conjunctions expressing relations of subordination between or among sentences of unequal importance. The important sentence is usually the lead sentence followed by the subordinate sentence introduced by a subordinating conjunction, that expresses its relationship to the important sentence. Below are the Tagalog subordinating conjunctions with the relationship that they express.

1. For reason

TAKWAN "because"

e.g.

Mangsah si Juan.
(Juan is sad.)

Nadiman u chitu na.
(His dog died.)

Combined Sentence:

Mangsah si Juan takwan nadiman u chitu na.
(John is sad because his god died.)

2. For purpose

TAPIAN "so that"

e.g.

Nachinanawu siya su Ivatan.
(He is studying Ivatan.)

Masunung na sa sidungen u tawu-tawu du barangay na.
(He can quickly help the people in his barangay.)

3. For Time

MANMA "before"

e.g.

Nikuman siya manma.
(He ate first.)

Nikumaru siya.
(He left.)

Combined Sentence:

Nikuman siya manma kan kakaru na.
(He ate (first) before he left.)